# The Chicago Tribune.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MACHINERY.

PERSONAL.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE SUPPLEMENTS.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, outside of Chicago, will receive a supplementary sheet of miscellaneous reading in their paper of this morning, which should be, but is not always, served by dealers and newsboys without additional charge. Subscribers in town will find the usual Supplement in their paper to-morrow.

## FOREIGN.

### The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

### The Prussian Army Advancing Steadily on Paris.

### Eight Departments of France in Possession of the Invaders.

### The Approach of the Prussians Announced in the Corps Legislatif.

### All Available Approaches to Paris Said to be Undermined.

### Heavy Fighting Reported Near Montmedy.

### The Situation at Metz.

### Sixty Thousand Soldiers Under Bazaine Penned Within its Walls.

### Provisions Scarce and Capitulation Deemed Certain.

### The Siege of Strasbourg.

#### THE FRONT.

REPORTED FIGHTING NEAR MONTMEDY.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special Paris despatch says there are rumors of fighting, but nothing authentic. MacMahon will be in battle to-day, and there are fears that he will be defeated. Official circles are very silent. More so than at any former time this week. The enemy marches slowly but surely on the city.

The *Standard* has a special telegram from Luxembourg, containing the following intelligence: "A sharp engagement occurred on Thursday night at Stenay, near Montmedy. The Prussians were successful. Many French wounded are now at Montmedy."

CARIGNAN, Aug. 26.—Heavy fighting commenced last night, at the town of Stenay, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Bouziers.

The Prussians have cut the railroad between Chauvanges and Lamouilly. The wounded are brought to Montmedy. The gates of the city have been closed. An assault is momentarily expected.

SEDAN, Aug. 26.—MacMahon is trying to reach Bazaine, by way of Mezieres, Montmedy, and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varrennes and Dun. There is fighting going on between Dun, Bouziers, and Mouzay. According to all probability, there will be an important action before long, not far from Montmedy.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON PARIS.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—One corps of the first and second armies is still in front of Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussians have marched on Paris.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A special London despatch to the *Tribune* says:

The arrival of the King at Bar-le-Duc is the best comment on French stories, assiduously spread in Paris, that the Prussians were caught in a trap at Metz. MacMahon's movements are known to the Prussians, and they do not think them of enough consequence to delay the advance of the Crown Prince, or prevent detachments of parts of Steinmetz's, and of Prince Frederick Charles' forces to strengthen the column moving on Paris. The Prussian front stretches thirty or forty miles, the main column apparently marching by Bar-le-Duc and Vitry, while the left wing has enveloped Chaumont and Brienne, from twenty-five to forty miles southward of the line of march of the main column. The French War Office privately assert, nevertheless, that MacMahon and Bazaine are in full communication, and pursuing the Prussians, which anybody may believe who likes.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Couriers of the enemy have been seen at Brienne. German Uhlans have also appeared in the arrondissement of Langhe, but soon fell back to the north on the corps d'armee, marching toward Chalons.

The Prussian Prince Royal is said to have been at St. Dizier on the 23d.

Half the troops lately besieging Toul have been marched to Nancy. The garrison of Toul defends the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment has thus far put but fifteen men *hors de combat*. The besiegers, on the contrary, have sustained serious losses. The Garde Mobile fight with courage.

The enemy is marching toward Varennes, sixteen miles west of Verdun. The people on the outskirts of Stenay, between Verdun and Mezieres, are defending themselves gallantly against the raids of the Prussians, and inflict considerable damage on the enemy.

The Department of the Marne from Chalons to Vassay is under control of Prussians.

A strong detachment of Prussian cavalry occupies Donievant.

Prussian cuirassiers have encamped at St. Remy.

[To the Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The fourth army, under the command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with the third army in the movement on Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—*La Public* says important information has been received concerning the positions, numbers, and movements of the enemy. The corps of Prince Frederick Charles, and a portion of the King's army, are undoubtedly marching on Paris, while General Steinmetz is left to hold Bazaine. The enemy may reach Paris within six days, should there be no change in their plans. The Senate and Corps Legislatif were to be notified of these facts to-day.

[Cable Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A despatch from Berlin states that General Falkenstein is reported to be moving, with the greater part of his army, to relieve King William and join the Crown Prince.

Eight departments of France are in possession of the Prussians, namely: The Lower and Upper Rhine, Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse, Vosges, Marne, and Haut-Marne. They contain 3,361,000 inhabitants. Great suffering prevails in consequence of Prussian requisitions.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A *Tribune* special correspondent writing from Rheims on the 24th, says: This morning as we were at breakfast an officer of intendance informed us that we must start instantly for Pathel. The Prussians are marching on Rheims and are expected here this evening. True or not, this intelligence hastens the movement of the army and makes it look more like retreat than ever.

LONDON, Aug. 26—10 p. m.—Prussian cavalry is reported at Dantevaut, St. Remy, Brienne, Landres, and Chateau Thierry. The latter is fifty miles from Paris.

The *Siecle*, contemplating the probability of the bombardment of Paris, urgently recommends the removal of the pictures from the galleries of the Louvre and books from the Imperial Library.

THE SIEGE OF PFALSBURG.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Pfalsburg continues its heroic defence. A church and twenty-one houses have been destroyed by the enemy's shots, and the garrison have repulsed two assaults, in which the Prussians lost 1,500 men. The town is well supplied with provisions and munitions of war. It has been summoned repeatedly to capitulate, but its commander replies that he will blow the place up first.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBOURG.

MENDLEHEIM, Bavaria, Aug. 26.—Since last Tuesday evening the bombardment of Strasbourg by the Prussians has been increased. The citadel is very badly damaged. The Prussians advanced with a siege train to within 500 yards of the city walls. The walls are terribly battered. Several magazines have exploded in the city and at the fort. Fires have also broken out in different places. The Prussian losses are trifling.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Accounts from Strasbourg represent that the Faubourg Nationale has suffered severely from the fire of the besiegers. It is reported that the cathedral is slightly damaged, but this is doubtful. The town of Kehl, on the German side of the Rhine, is nearly razed to the ground by the shells thrown by the French from Strasbourg.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs from Frankfort, Friday: "The Strasbourg besiegers are making rapid progress. The citadel is in ruins, and the arsenal on fire. One battery has been silenced. The German trenches are close to the walls. The German losses are trifling."

SORTIE AT METZ.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Some particulars have just been received of another battle at Metz on Sunday. It occurred just at sundown, a strong force having made a sortie from the western gate to attack a weak spot in the line of the besiegers. Our troops charged with impetuous valor, and completely surprised the Prussians, who were leisurely taking their evening meal. The long roll was at once sounded through their camp, and with surprising celerity the enemy was in battle array. Our attacking forces numbered only three thousand picked men, but they rushed through the outposts of the Prussians like a whirlwind, and had reached a point half a mile from the walls before any determined resistance was made. Seeing then that they could not push farther without great loss, General Le Grand ordered the return charge. The Prussians meanwhile had sent a strong force to cut off our retreat, and the case seemed desperate for the brave little band. With that impetuous valor, however, with which Frenchmen know how to meet an emergency, our troops pushed straight forward, making deadly use of the Chassepot, and breaking through the opposing ranks, though with terrible loss to themselves. As soon as it could be done with safety, the guns of Metz opened upon the Prussians, and, after a desperate fight for more than an hour, our brave men succeeded, under cover of the twilight, in escaping from the overwhelming numbers of the enemy and regaining the fortress. Our loss was about five hundred in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy's loss must have been fully double, and a considerable advantage was gained by us in obtaining information as to the disposition of their guns and forces.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Letters from Rheims, and one received, *via* Belgium, from the French camp, report that Bazaine gained a great advantage in the battle of the 21st, capturing many guns and prisoners. These reports, however, are probably repetitions of previous rumors which have not been confirmed, and are only telegraphed in the absence of official information.

FLAG OF FRANCE FIRED UPON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following telegram was received by Baron Gerolt, Minister of the North German Union:

"BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The incident mentioned in the telegram of the 23d has recurred twice since. Captain Rochaw, sent by General Alvensleben to Toul, with a flag of truce, has been received with shots, and a trumpeter accompanying another flag of truce has been killed. You will lodge a protest with the United States Government against these repeated violations of international law, and declare that we shall be henceforth in the impossibility of sending a flag of truce to a nation whose soldiers have lost in Africa, China, and Mexico all recollection of the usages of civilized warfare.

(Signed) "VON THILE."

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The following are the particulars of the recent violation of the flag of truce. On August 19, a farm house on the field was filled with French wounded. Our surgeons were so busy they could not immediately attend to them, and Colonel Verdy with a flag of truce went to the enemy's line to request the French to send surgeons to the sufferers. As he approached, waving his flag, he was fired upon as before reported, and his mission of humanity defeated.

A similar case occurred at Marsal, where the besieged fired on a flag which brought a summons to surrender.

There are now 20,000 French prisoners of war in Germany.

LAST WEEK'S BATTLES.

MIZIERES, *via* PARIS, Aug. 26.—Details coming in here to-day show that the Prussians received a serious check and suffered enormous losses in the battles of last week. After the last battle, the wounded of both armies were brought here. There were over 12,000 Prussians, who were treated as well as our own wounded. The battle of the 18th was the real success for our arms, its result was to render it impossible for all of King William's army to join that of the Crown Prince. Only a small portion of the King's troops went from Pont-a-Mousson to Bar-le-Duc to take part in the movement on Paris.

A letter from Berlin says: The French, in all their actions, begin to fire so soon that they cause great slaughter before the Prussians are within charging distance. It is admitted that the French fight bravely, but asserted that the positions they leave would have been retained under the same circumstances if occupied by the Prussians.

The King of Prussia left the battle-field at Rezonville at 2 in the afternoon. As he passed through Gorze he was attended by Moltke, Trechen, Verdy, Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke of Mecklenburg, and Count Kuklsoff. Count Bismark, who was exploring the field of battle, in his carriage with General Sheridan, was not to be found when asked for by the King, and did not come until dusk.

THE SITUATION AT AND ABOUT METZ.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The New York *Tribune* correspondent, writing from the headquarters of King William, at Gravelotte, 20th, says: French columns were seen by Prussian videttes the day after the battle, on the road to Thionville, supposed to be endeavoring to escape, but are nevertheless cut off from MacMahon. We are all on short rations, the first Prussian army having now occupied the same region for some days, and the country all about is being eaten out; but supplies are hourly expected, and the men are cheerful. I have just returned from a visit to the outposts of the army which are under the guns of Forts St. Quentin and Carrieres, and look down on the valley in which Metz lies. A large French camp may be seen between Metz and the hill crowned by St. Quentin. Yesterday and to-day Prussian pioneers are throwing up earthworks for defence against sallies from Metz, but I believe the whole plateau is within easy range of the great guns in the fort, and that a bombardment would follow an attempt to establish the Prussian army in that position.

The same correspondent writes on the 19th that Prince Frederick Charles is between a part of Bazaine's party and Metz.

Two other correspondents have also said Bazaine's column was pierced. There is nothing to show positively whether they succeeded in getting back to Metz or away from it, but all this testimony points to a possible junction of a portion of Bazaine's forces by Vouziers with MacMahon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—It seems to be settled now that Bazaine is virtually penned up in Metz, with two Prussian armies outside watching him. He can only be relieved by the defeat of the Crown Prince by MacMahon.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special correspondent at Bar-le-Duc writes that Bazaine is surrounded in Metz by Prussian troops, and is expected to be compelled to capitulate, his troops being short of provisions.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The best information about Bazaine's army, which all German official telegrams now proves is shut up in Metz, makes his strength about 60,000. MacMahon's army cannot exceed 100,000 really good troops, the remainder being raw levies. The Prussian force left at Metz, or within supporting distance, is computed at 263,000, after deducting 100,000 sent to reinforce the Crown Prince.

All the regiments before Metz have been filled up from ordinary reserves.

[Special Despatch to the New York Sun.]

ARLON, Aug. 26, *via* BRUSSELS, Aug. 26.—The railway from Montmedy to Sedan has been destroyed at Margut, near the Belgium boundary. The Prussians are at Longnion.

A reliable gentleman, coming from Metz, says the Prussians attacked Fort St. Julien on the afternoon of the 24th. He saw Bazaine's army, after the battle of the 18th inst., entering Metz, in a frightful state.

THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The special correspondent of the *Times*, dating from Saarbruck, August 8, gives the following account of the battle of Forbach:

"The French had made their stand on two hills, divided by a narrow valley, and also behind an entrenchment on the plain extending from the side of the second of these hills up to a wood, which marked the left of the French position, the right being equally marked by a wood on the top of the first-mentioned and most inaccessible of the two hills. On the second hill in the middle of the position, the French seem to have suffered more than on the first. Behind a fragment of hedge twenty yards in length twenty-nine Frenchmen were lying. Some had fled from behind their intrenchments; others from behind little improvised mounds of earth; others from behind a few large stones, piled one above the other. The use of the new arms, in their precision, has developed in those who employ them a passionate love of cover. In a stand-up fight at close quarters, such as was possible enough in the last century, troops who did stand up to receive the fire of the enemy, would have very little chance indeed of returning it.

"The most inaccessible of the two hills,—the Spicierberg, as the Germans call it,—with its natural fortifications on the right, was assaulted three times before it was taken. Two regiments had exhausted themselves in attacking the position, and had retired, leaving long lines of dead and wounded on the slopes, when the Fortieth, the most popular regiment in Saarbrucken, and one of the most justly esteemed advanced under a cross-fire of artillery, and, with a heavy musketry fire falling upon it in front and from above, rushed up the heights and ended in scaling them. This exploit cost the Fortieth no less than 16 officers and 600 men. Of the scaling of the second hill I will say nothing. It is not known even whether it was scaled at all until after the French had been generally beaten. It was down below on the plain extending from the side of the second hill to the wood which closed in the French position on the left that the decisive movement was made, which terminated the action in favor of the Prussians. On this plain, lying down behind their entrenchment, the French had an impregnable position, which the Prussians, after being engaged from soon after 10 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon, did not attempt to storm, but fresh troops were coming up during the action, and General Zastrow, whose corps d'armee, or part of it, was within reach of the line of railway which connects Saarbrucken with Treves, had been informed by telegraph of the state of affairs beyond Valklingen, at a distance of eight or nine miles from Saarbrucken. The disposable regiments of the Zastrow corps, among them the Fifty-second and Seventy-seventh crossed the Saar, crossed the lofty range of hills which here surmount its left bank, hurried on at a run for two miles and a half, and reaching the wood which closed in the French position on the left, entered it, attacking the French in flank and rear inflicted a terrible loss on them. This decided the day, but the French still did not retire without making a most vigorous resistance. What was the meaning of this battle, in which the Prussian killed and wounded amounted to nearly 5,000 men, the French losses being estimated by Prussians at nearly double that number. The Prussian official bulletin says simply, 'the Prussians stormed the heights, attacked the French position everywhere, and beat back the enemy toward Forbach.' But the French must have been in retreat before the battle began, and that no doubt will be the French version of the affair. Even after their position had been turned, the French kept on fighting until late at night, and, by the account of the Prussians themselves, made their assailants pay dearly for their victory; but the Prussians do not mind paying dearly for victory. They can afford it, and it seems the principle on which they are carrying on the war that the expenditure of blood is nothing provided they gain the day.

"As the French gave way the victorious Prussians gradually made for the high road which leads to Forbach, and the marks of bullets and balls on the trees which line the road on each side, and on a few small houses which had the misfortune to find themselves placed along the path of retreat, show what the struggle here must have been. The last desperate stand made by the French was at a factory a few hundred yards on their own side of the frontier. Here the slaughter was frightful, and it only closed with the darkness of night. The next morning the Prussians pursued the enemy far beyond Forbach, and, up to this time, have made upwards of 1,500 prisoners. I saw about 100 of them brought in yesterday, including a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, and several other officers. Many were wounded, many more foot-sore, while others were in tolerably good condition, and did not seem at all sorry to have been taken. The bearing of the prisoners generally was excellent, necessarily not haughty, but thoroughly dignified all the same."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The environs of Metz have been inundated by order of the French authorities.

At the council of Ministers, yesterday, favorable news was communicated from both of the French armies. It is now certain that there was no serious fighting yesterday, as reported in *Figaro* last evening. The government has received information that the Prussians are no long at Chalons. The army of the Prince Royal has retrograded.

Orders have been given to the mounted gens d'armes to resist the raids of the Uhlans.

The *Liberte* says: "At Toul, yesterday, the Garde Mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing the greater portion of two Prussian regiments."

The Prussians use the railroad from Luneville to a point near Strasbourg to transport their wounded.

MacMahon and Bazaine are still out of communication with Paris.

The town of St. Anould, having failed, on account of total exhaustion, to furnish the rations, forage, and money demanded by the Prussians, was given up to pillage for one hour, and the inhabitants terribly treated.

Among the Prussians badly wounded in the battle of last week is Baron Von Rahden, husband of the celebrated Prima Donna Pauline Lucca.

Among the killed by the unmasking of a battery of mitrailleurs at Mars la Tour, were Counts Wesdorp and Wesdalan, Barons Kleist, Witzleben, and Grimm, Prince Reuss, and other noblemen of high rank.

Accounts from places now occupied by the Prussians show that the hostility of the inhabitants is increasing, and is encouraged by the Mobile Guards and sharpshooters, who attack small bands of Prussians, killing and wounding many.

Provincial journals say the Prussians increase the anger and hatred of the peasants by desecrating Catholic churches.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS ITEMS—FACTS AND RUMORS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The German Uhlans are the objects of prodigious terror at Paris. Their arrival there is momentarily expected. Patrols are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce the ascent.

PARIS, Aug. 25—Evening.—General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has decreed that all individuals without means of subsistence, and whose presence contributes to endanger the order or security of person or property, or whose acts tend to impede measures of the authorities for defence and general safety, are to be expelled from Paris. All infractions of the above order must be referred before a military tribunal.

The destruction of the crops and produce in the departments of the Seine and Marne, by order of the French Government, still goes on, and the smoke from burning hay-racks and granaries is seen over a wide area of fertile country. In many cases barns and farm-houses are included in the terrible conflagration, and the peasants, homeless and impoverished, are fleeing with their families to Paris for shelter. Almost all the horses and other beasts of burden have been impressed into the service of the army, and the roads, for a distance of fifty miles from the capital, are lined with men, women, and little children, on foot, and laden down with such articles as they can carry. Many thousands of refugees have been added to the population of the city, and fears are beginning to be entertained that the supply of provisions will be consumed before the surrender of the city would otherwise be necessary. Supplies of grain and droves of cattle are being collected as rapidly as possible and many of the bakeries will be taken possession of by the government and run to their utmost capacity to furnish bread for the army of defence.

Trochu, the Governor, has vainly demanded the displacement of Pietrie, the Prefect of Police.

The bakers of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities to investigate whether they had a supply of flour to last 40 days, according to the average daily sales.

The *Opinion Nationale* says there is no army forming behind the Loire.

The man who attempted to assassinate MacMahon has been tried, and was shot to-day.

Yesterday engineers were engaged in marking bridges over the Marne, which are to be destroyed on the approach of the enemy.

It is said that the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, charged with the consideration of military measures, have proposed to enroll all men between 20 and 55 years.

The French Government has taken measures to cause Belgium to arrest the transportation of munitions of war or wounded soldiers across her territory.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Echo* prints a Paris telegram to-day, stating that Madame Pagrie is imprisoned at Vincennes, charged with communicating to the enemy. Other court ladies are implicated.

The drawing of the conscription at Paris for the present year, is fixed for the 29th. The call is for 140,000 instead of 90,000 men.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Courrier de Bayonne* says J. J. Weiss, who succeeded Prevost-Paradol in the chair of Literature at Aix, and who founded the *Journal de Paris*, will be appointed Minister of France at Washington.

The Deputies of the Left had an interview with Palikao last evening, which is reported to have been perfectly satisfactory to all.

Subscriptions to the new French loan have exceeded a thousand millions of francs.

The police last night made several hundred more arrests, 200 in the Faubourg Montmartre alone. Among the prisoners were a number of strange women who had in their possession money they could not satisfactorily account for. They are said to be spies and persons paid to create trouble. Along the Faubourg Montmartre and adjoining streets many houses were searched. Arrests were chiefly made in obscure hotels and lodging houses. In all two thousand persons were arrested.

Numbers of soldiers under arrest, in different parts of France, for light offences, have been pardoned, and will immediately join their regiments.

Sixty thousand dollars have been received from French residents in the United States for the wounded, and a large sum from Constantinople.

Several rich prizes have been taken by the fleets in the channel and Baltic.

As many spies still lurk in the city, the Commandant has ordered soldiers to shoot any persons seen on roofs.

*La Liberte* quotes from the law of 1832 to show that all foreigners remaining in Paris may, in case of a siege, be called upon to serve with the National Home Guard.

The *Journal Official* says: "Though it is not proper to expose the plans of the government, we may announce that the march of the Prussians on Paris will be retarded by every possible means."

A decree in the *Journal Official* appoints Count Daru and two Senators members of the Committee of Defence.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Council of Ministers, upon a revision, has rejected the appeal of Prussia in the case of Hertis, who is sentenced to death as a spy and condemned to be executed immediately.

English journals having announced the arrival in England of the wife and family of Marshal Canrobert, Madame Canrobert writes to the Paris journals indignantly denying the statement, and asserting that she has not been an hour out of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 26—Midnight.—The Prince Imperial has been sent to Rethel. The Emperor remains with the army of MacMahon.

The Mayor of Rheims received, on Wednesday, a copy of a proclamation declaring that the penalty of death would be visited on all civilians who commit acts of hostility.

The *Moniteur* announces that the time for which German vessels going to or from certain ports were exempted from seizure has expired, and they will be made prizes wherever found.

The married men under 45 who have served and are now ordered into the army, number about 300,000, and the provincial Garde Mobile will reach an equal number.

General Failly's removal was ordered because he four times disobeyed MacMahon's orders to reinforce him before Worth, saying he had the Emperor's orders to the contrary.

The *Tribune* special correspondent at Paris, writes on Thursday evening:

"The Ministers say privately that it was Canrobert who, with one or possibly two divisions, got away after the battle of the 18th, and with whom MacMahon hopes to effect a junction."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *Opinion Nationale* asks why England, whom no one menaces, arms in such feverish haste. England, who never spends a pound for any cause not her own, yet now is spending millions in arming. The *Opinion* wants to know the object of this unwonted activity.

The *Constitutionnel* denies that the Germans have been expelled from France. At the beginning of the war they were prevented from leaving. Subsequently, however, all restrictions were removed, and those who left did so of their own accord. They who now pretend they were expelled by force, falsify. If, however, Paris is besieged, the authorities will take such measures as the public safety may demand.

The *Constitutionnel* wonders that Thiers should refuse to accept a place on the Committee of Defence. His great patriotism and his connection with the construction of the walls of Paris, made it natural to select him among the first to that position. It is said Count Daru will be appointed in his place.

The *Patrie* semi-officially states that it has information concerning the violation of the territory of Belgium; that the Prussian wounded at Saarbruck and Saar-Louis were so numerous, and so disastrous was the situation, that the Prussian authorities were forced to send them to Cologne and Dusseldorf; but, owing to the fact that the armies needed the railway clear for the reception of reinforcements and provisions, the wounded were conveyed across Belgium and Luxembourg without notifying those governments until the wounded were under way. They could not then be sent back, though protests were made. Count Bismark, when questioned on the subject, acknowledged the infraction of neutrality, but said he was forced to act. "France," says *La Patrie*, "accepts the explanations of Belgium, but denounces to the civilized world the actions of Bismark, who respects no treaties or diplomatic conventions."

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

About the defence of Paris, I have some private information, from an undoubted source, which has not been made public before. It is known in military circles in Paris that all the probable approaches to the city, by which an enemy can make an assault, are undermined. The best engineering skill in France has been expended on this work, and it is regarded as positively certain that any attacking army will be blown up on approaching the walls. It is quite likely that the bare facts are known to the Prussian Generals, and hence the swarm of Prussian spies sent to Paris to obtain minute information about the fortifications. If the assault in force is too hazardous, undoubtedly the Crown Prince will attempt investment, and bombardment, and, for this reason, the siege may be a long one. A complete investment would starve out the city in two weeks.

AN ALSATIAN LAMENT.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A letter to the *Univers* says: "A cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia, which has been so tried by the war. Our magnificent cathedral at Mariental no longer exists. The Prussians burned it, after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it in pieces."

[Special Despatch to the New York Times.]

A RAMPAGEOUS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Do not expect specific intelligence from this side for several days. There is a great strategic movement in progress, the importance of which is to be judged of by the reserve of the Generals and authorities here. All letters and communications for the army have been stopped, and correspondents are imprisoned wherever found. Place no faith in the lying Prussian organs in London, or journals courting German patronage in New York. The military prospects of France are clearer and more certain than at any time since the commencement of the campaign. The French strategic combination will scarcely fail to be attended with decisive results in regard to the destruction of the invading army.

PARIS ITEMS VIA BRUSSELS.

[Special to the New York Sun.]

PARIS, Aug. 26, *via* BRUSSELS.—In spite of the Government assertions, there are no communications with Bazaine.

The victory between Verdun and Chalons, reported by *Figaro*, proves a hoax.

Gen. Trochu has published an order expelling from Paris every person without the means of living and all interfering with the defence of the city.

Gen. Pietri has denied to Gen. Trochu the right of reviving the four papers which were lately suppressed by the Government.

There is great agitation among the masses, who begin to perceive, but too late, that they have been deceived by the Government.

The soldiers, after two days' fasting, plundered a train of supplies which had been stopped at Rheims, in order to make way for the train bearing the Prince Imperial.

The Prefects recommend the people of the provinces to submit politely to the Prussian authorities.

Every officer under 70 years is to be recalled to duty in the army.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—In the Corps Legislatif, Montpayreux proposed the total abolition of the Garde Mobile, and distribution of the men into the regular army. He claimed that the measure was urgent, and would give the regular army at least 100 new regiments. The proposition was sent to the Military Committee. It will no doubt be adopted.

The Chambers adopted a law providing that all able-bodied men, between 20 and 35 years of age, be enrolled for military duty without liberty to procure substitutes.

The Corps Legislatif went into Committee of the Whole, last night, and held a secret session, during which ample explanations were made by the government in regard to the state of the defences of the capital. To-day a similar sitting will be had. General Trochu did not attend the sitting, last night, as Minister of War. His superior officer was present.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, Chevreau, Minister of the Interior, said the army of the Crown Prince seemed, yesterday, to have arrested its onward course. But it commenced advancing again to-day. It is the duty of the government to warn the Chambers, France, and the people of Paris of the fact. The Committee of Defence had taken all measures to meet assault or siege. They might rely on the Minister of War. They might count upon the valor of the people of Paris. A similar communication was made to the Senate.

Palikao, in the Chamber yesterday, broke out into bitter denunciation of the Prussian spies. That they abounded in Paris, he pointed to the recent judgment of the Council of War as a proof. He had further evidence which he could show the members. He hoped they would rely on his firmness, and added: "I have in my hands all the means necessary to repress disorder, and shall answer to the Chamber for the preservation of peace and tranquillity."

Jules Favre, in the course of debate, trusted there was no citizen of France so base as to look for defeat and national ruin as the foundation of his hopes. Such a person he denounced as thrice cursed.

In the secret session of the Corps Legislatif, to-day, the Ministers were notified by Keratry, and other Deputies, that the practice of withholding news would no longer be tolerated, and that the Deputies were determined that General Trochu's plans shall not be interfered with by Count Palikao, or even by the Emperor.

#### PRUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The *World's* correspondent telegraphs from London:

"I have now the key of the recent Wurtemberg mission to England. The court and people of Wurtemberg are dissatisfied with the course of Prussia. The government contingent of Wurtemburg in the Crown Prince's army has been massed with that of Baden in one corps, and put under the command, not of any Wurtemberg officer, but of the Prussian General Von Werden, second in command to the Crown Prince, as Governor of Stettin. This gives great offence in the field and at Stuttgart. More than that, the Bavarian corps are commanded by the Bavarian Generals Von Unguden, Tann, and Von Hartsmann. The King of Prussia has also announced his intention of bestowing Alsace and Lorraine upon his son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Baden, whose dominions are contiguous with Wurtemberg. Against all this Wurtemberg chafes, and it is preparing to resist the projects of the Prussian Crown."

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Baron Darnim, the Prussian Minister to Rome, has been created Count, as a reward for his services in keeping Italy quiet.

Bismark, from the first, refused to permit any representative of Austria to accompany the Prussian army.

PRAGUE, Aug. 26.—One of the journals publishes a letter of a Berlin correspondent, dated August 17, from which we extract the following items: We are persuaded here that efforts are making to conceal the fact that the Prussian army lost seriously in the battles of the 15th and 16th. The details furnished here are not credited. It is openly asserted that the losses were great; that the army is disorganized, and not able to advance, which will allow the French time to gather immense strength, causing the Germans to pay dearly for their first successes.

Yesterday a demonstration was made before the palace. Crowds assembled, demanding to know the news. The Queen informed them in reply that it was no worse than already known. The crowd then dispersed slowly, unconvinced and dissatisfied.

The North German Government has offered Mr. Washburne, through Mr. Bancroft, further supplies for the support of indigent Germans expelled from Paris.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The effect of the refusal of the French to permit wounded to pass over neutral territory will be that the French wounded in our hospitals must wait until the Germans are treated.

The Prussian *Moniteur*, referring to the slaughter of Prussians, Bavarians, Wurtembergers and Badenese, sees the unity of Germany cemented by the blood of her heroes.

#### THE GENERAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times*, this morning, has the following resume of the situation:

"King William, leaving sufficient force before Metz, where siege works rise like exhalations, joined the Crown Prince, who was pushing on for Paris. The movements of Marshal MacMahon begin now to be intelligible. A fugitive from Woerth, avoiding Metz, he passed through the Vosges, to the Moselle, to Nancy, to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Garde Mobile and volunteers. His obvious aim has been to bar the passage and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris. Affecting to disregard him, the Crown Prince moved on his flank, passed the camp at Chalons, offering MacMahon battle, which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, and leaving the Chalons camp to the Prussians. Since that time Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motive throughout, on the part of the French, has been to avoid a fight. The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where perhaps some slight additional resistance may be made."

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The *Staats-Zeitung* of this morning, in an exhaustive editorial on the situation, says:

"We must infer that at the present moment more than 400,000 men are in rapid march upon the French capital, for the fact that the Crown Prince has continued his advance without cessation is shown by the arrival of German detachments at Vassy, Brienne, Troyes, and even Susanne. All bogus despatches the other way fall to the ground, and, while the German army presses forward to the capital in a mighty chain that stretches from the Meuse to the Seine, nothing remains for MacMahon but a hasty retreat until he reaches Paris, unless, indeed, Napoleon entertains a crazy idea of transferring the seat of war to Belgium. He must venture another battle, or, as he seems unequal to the latter, be shut up, just as Bazaine is now. Then we shall see what will come of the heroic resolution of the French to defend themselves to the last cartridge, and last drop of blood. Not much, we opine, for the question already asked in the Chamber, 'Must the country fight to uphold a dynasty?' will be repeated by a hundred thousand voices as soon as the first pressure of seige is felt by that immense population."

M. Gaillardett telegraphs as follows from Paris, August 25, to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*: "I shall be brief. I cannot speak to you, to-day, about the movements of MacMahon, on whom now repose all hopes of the country. This is, for me, an obligation of duty; but I may tell you I participate in these hopes, and that I believe the vanquished of Woerth will soon take brilliant revenge. A great battle is imminent, not because we desire it, but because acting with rapidity is the indispensable condition of success to the enemy. Delays will turn against him. Moltke knows that Germany, with its system of recruitment, must conquer rapidly or she will be the true victim of the campaign. A fortnight's inaction on her part will give us an opportunity of forming two new armies, and reinforcing those now resisting the invasion. Haste in the conflict is, therefore, for her, a logical necessity.

There is more talk, to-day, concerning peace, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Take my word for it that, unless some signal disaster occurs, we shall not listen to it so long as a Prussian soldier remains on French soil. M. De la Tour D'Auvergne, and the whole press, have unanimously approved of this.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The success of the French loan has, no doubt, been exaggerated grossly.

Reuter, in a communication to the London *Times*, to-day, denounces the delays in the French telegraphic service. The French system has always been bad, he says, and now it takes at least six hours to transmit a message to England, and sometimes eight and ten. News messages sent in the afternoon do not generally arrive in time to be printed before the next morning.

DOVER, Aug. 26.—A formidable iron-clad ram, armed with two enormous guns, passed this port, under the French flag, this forenoon, steaming eastwardly.

Immense quantities of American-cured meats are shipped from Liverpool to France.

There is great activity in the British armories and navy yards.

It is rumored that British artillery is ordered from Plymouth to Antwerp.

Ole Bull sailed for America, and Marie Seebach, the tragedienne, leaves to-morrow in the steamer European.

The *Times*, *News*, and other London journals are almost maudlin in their expressions of sudden affection for Prussia, but they misrepresent the average feeling of the English people. The *Standard* says, however, it thinks it sees signs on the part of the *Times* of preparations to change sides.

Field Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who served in the Peninsular war, died this evening, aged 88.

#### SPAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The *World's* special says: "An envoy from Madrid has arrived in Florence to reopen negotiations for offering the Spanish throne to Prince Thomas of Genoa, son of the Duchess of Genoa and brother-in-law of the

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]


MASONIC NOTICES.

*Masonic.* Regular Communication of WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, F. and A. M., this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, for business and work. Visitors cordially invited. L. A. KORMENDY, Secy.

*Masonic.* Regular Communication of UNION PARK LODGE, No. 610, A. F. and A. M., at their hall, 561 West Lake-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the W. M. GEO. A. PHILBRICK, Secy.

*Masonic.* Special Communication of CLEVELAND LODGE, on Saturday Eve., Aug. 27. Work on M. M. Degree. GEO. K. HAZLITT, Sec.

*Masonic.* Regular Rendezvous of CHICAGO CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S., this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. By order JNO. D. M'CABE, Com. in Chief. JAMES STEWART, 32°, I. G. Secretary.

WOOD ENGRAVER.

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**A GREAT BARGAIN IN MARBLE FRONT HOUSES.** We will offer, for one week only, TWO of those fine MARBLE-FRONT, THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSES, fronting north on Twenty-fifth-st., east of South Park-av., for $14,000 each. TERMS—$5,000 cash, and the balance in four years from next November. This is one of the best bargains ever offered in Chicago IMPROVED PROPERTY. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO. No. 128 Washington-st.

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**KANSAS FARMS.** Neosho Valley Lands. 1,500,000 Acres of the Richest Farm Lands in the World. Situated on either side of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. For sale at from $2 to $6 per acre ... Address ISAAC GOODNOW, Land Commissioner, Neosho Falls, Kansas, or Colonel O. E. MOORE, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., Republic Life Ins. Building.

LECTURES.

IMPORTANT TO LECTURE COMMITTEES. The American Literary Bureau is prepared to make engagements throughout the country for the following LECTURERS ... No charge whatever to Lecture Committees. AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Chief Office, No. 132 Nassau-st., New York City, P. O. Box 6701. Branch Office, 160 South Clark-st., Chicago, P. O. Drawer 5998. We make no charge to Lyceums for securing Lecturers.

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EXCURSIONS.

**EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE.** The Large and Magnificent Side-Wheel Steamer **SHEBOYGAN,** Will leave GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING, for Racine and Milwaukee, this (Saturday) evening, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock ... T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

FIRM CHANGES.

**DISSOLUTION. Plumbers & Gas Fitters.** Mr. Pattison having retired from the firm of BARNETT & PATTISON, the senior partner, Mr. Barnett, hopes to meet all his old customers, and many new ones, at the old stand, 73 Monroe-st., and, by strict attention to business, to merit a full share of the public patronage.

**NOTICE.** EDWARD SELLING has sold out his entire interest in the firm of ... who are his successors, at Nos. ... South Canal-st.

**DISSOLUTION.** The firm of LEROW & ROUNSAVELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent ... Chicago, August 24, 1870.

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**CLOTHING! New Goods. EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.** Successors to G. T. BELDING & CO., ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing,** Suitable for Fall and Winter wear. We would call particular attention to our stock of YOUTHS' and BOYS' GOODS, consisting of Blue and Brown Beaver and Tricot Suits, Blue and Brown Melton, and a full line of Mixed Cassimere Suits. Those wishing a WELL-MADE and LOW-PRICED OUTFIT for their Boys, previous to sending them to school, would do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., BELDING'S OLD STAND, 96 & 98 Randolph-st., CORNER DEARBORN.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.** Plans and specifications are required for a Catholic Church, at Bloomington, Ill. The building, 70x135, to be inclosed at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Plans, &c., to be sent to the Pastor, the Rev. P. Dubig, within thirty days from this date. Bloomington, Aug. 18, 1870.

**NOTICE.** Having sold out all my interest in the sale of the "Singer Sewing Machines" to Richard C. Rounsavell, I trust my old customers and patrons will extend to him the hearty co-operation and patronage they have always shown to me. J. H. LEROW. Chicago, August 26, 1870.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that we will meet at the Office of the Board of Education, No. 75 LaSalle-st., on the 3d day of September, 1870 ... MANCEL TALCOTT, J. A. BOTSFORD, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Appraisers.

**NOTICE.** I have this day sold and transferred to FRANK C. TAYLOR, of the firm of Taylor & Wright, of Chicago, all my interest in said firm. E. M. LARNED, Late Special Partner in said firm of Taylor & Wright. Providence, Rhode Island, July 26, 1870.

**NOTICE.** All parties are hereby forbidden paying money or giving credit to John McIntyre on my account, as he is no longer in my employ. PETER H. RYMAL.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th day of September, 1870 ... J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

**PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING PAPER.** DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, August 8, 1870. ... EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

Proposals for Artesian Wells. OFFICE WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS, CHICAGO, Aug. 25, 1870. ... CHARLES S. LODING, Sec'y, &c.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS. ...

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1870.


## The Supplements.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, outside of Chicago, will receive a supplementary sheet of miscellaneous reading in their paper of this morning, which should be, but is not always, served by dealers and newsboys without additional charge. Subscribers in town will find the usual Supplement in their paper to-morrow.

## THE WAR PROSPECT.

The events which have followed the first Prussian successes at Worth and Forbach, have forced upon the minds of the most sagacious observers the conviction that the war is not to be of short duration, and that even the capture of Paris, which seems not unlikely to take place, will not, necessarily, bring the contending forces to a treaty of peace. Added to the inability of the French people to comprehend a moral principle, or to understand that they were the aggressors, or to perceive how the fact of their being the aggressors makes any difference, there is now the appalling circumstance that they have been beaten, and that the Prussian armies are on French soil. Educated to believe that military glory is not only the highest species of glory, but that it is the peculiar property of France, just as self-government is the peculiar property of America—something without which it could not exist—the spectacle of a German army marching victorious over their territory is the one thing calculated to madden the entire nation, and to cause them still further to lose sight of the causes and origin of the war. "No peace until the Prussians are expelled" is the cry everywhere heard. To expel the Prussians is to transfer the war to German soil. No Frenchman pauses to inquire whether Germany will consent to make peace with a hostile army on her territory. So it becomes a death grapple. Germany cannot possibly allow the war to be transferred to the other side of the Rhine. Every reason she has for fighting at all is a reason for fighting in France. She took up arms for no other purpose than to keep the French armies out of Germany. All her strength, the last man and the last dollar, is committed and pledged to prevent the French from getting into Germany. If the French will not listen to overtures of peace while a Prussian army is on French soil, and the Prussians will not voluntarily withdraw to their own territory (as they cannot), there is nothing to do but fight.

But Germany has her own reasons for not making peace while the advantage is on her side. If peace were declared to-day, France would, to-morrow, make preparations for renewing the conflict. She would be the most dangerous fire-brand in the world. Her rulers, her statesmen, her press, and her people, would be surcharged with the one idea of revenge. To end the war, unless upon the basis of a mutual disarmament, would be to begin it again to the disadvantage of Germany. Prussia cannot afford to lay down the advantages she has already acquired at so great a cost, nor is the temper of France favorable to a mutual disarmament. On the contrary, France would rebel and overthrow any government which should agree to a disarmament, while the defeats of Worth, Forbach, and Gravelotte are unavenged. Nothing short of an armed intervention of the other powers of Europe would avail to compel her to forego the thirst for German blood.

Is such an intervention possible? The governments of Europe are very sure to maintain what is called the balance of power. That is, they will be likely to interpose their authority to prevent the aggrandizement of either France or Prussia to such a degree as to render the one or the other dangerous to themselves. But beyond this they are not likely to go. It is not for the interest of either England, or Austria, or Russia, or Italy, to go to war for any less consideration. So long as the results of the present conflict consist merely in the mutual sacrifice of life and treasure, without any loss or gain of territory, they will not take upon themselves the expense of settling the existing difficulty. There is nothing, therefore, to be done but to fight it out until one side or the other is so weakened that further resistance is unavailing. The advantages are now enormously on the side of Prussia. She has put *hors du combat* all, or nearly all, the regular army of France. She has, henceforth, to meet only the conscripts and undisciplined levies brought into the field since the battle of Weissenburg. There is every reason to believe that she will use her victory with moderation, but she cannot make peace unless it be accompanied with ample guarantees against a renewal of the same war as soon as France can put herself in readiness to recommence it.

## THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

In the rush of events and incidents in the bloody drama being enacted in Europe, the severe, but decisive, battle of Forbach has been almost lost sight of. It was fought in the little Valley of the Saar, close to the boundary line between France and Germany, a few miles west of Weissenburg, and on the same day of the battle at that place. It was fought by the right wing of the Crown Prince's army, which is composed of equal parts of South Germans and Prussians, and by a corps of Bazaine's army, fighting under the eye of the Emperor. The battle was stubbornly contested for several hours along a front of two or three miles, and, in the end, the French were completely routed and hurled back on the road to Metz, with great precipitation and heavy loss. This engagement has almost been overlooked by the public by reason of attention being engrossed in the battle at Weissenburg, where the Crown Prince confronted the renowned MacMahon. Both actions were parts of one general engagement, extending from Weissenburg to Forbach, and both were won with equal valor and conclusiveness.

The London *Times'* reporter, with the French army, was an eye-witness of the battle of Forbach, and, while endeavoring to point the affair in the most favorable colors, he is constrained to confess that the French were outgeneralled, outfought, doubled up, and badly routed. He places the number of French troops engaged at 30,000, and thinks they were outnumbered. He describes their artillery fire as overpowering, and their infantry fire as accurate and destructive. After the battle had lasted for some time, the French massed their troops and made a strenuous effort to dislodge the German sharpshooters on their front. The writer says:

"It would be impossible to overrate the dash and valor of the French infantry at this point, or to pay too high a tribute to their endurance under such trying circumstances. A score of times they advanced close up to the wood, with a dash [illegible] but, although they did all that could be expected of mortal men, they were always obliged to retire, and from our position we could see them dropping in scores at each successive advance or retreat—a truly lamentable sight.

"[illegible] with redoubled vigor; and the efforts of the Prussians were apparently directed for the time chiefly against the French [illegible] ... [illegible]"

The French army made no further stand [illegible]

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against the Prussians until they arrived at Metz, on the banks of the Moselle, clearly demonstrating the decisiveness of the German victories of Forbach and Weissenburg.

It will be remembered that the French secured a small skirmishing advantage at Saarbruck, about which Napoleon sent the ridiculous despatch to the Empress, announcing that his boy Louis had received his baptism of fire, picked up and pocketed spent bullets, and exhibited so much *sang froid*, that the Zouaves and Turcos wept profusely at his tranquillity! While he was making his grimaces over this achievement, the Prussian chiefs were preparing to assume the initiative, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the war would be conducted on German or French soil. Both armies had been rapidly collecting on the national boundary line and viewing and reviewing one another for the previous fortnight. The French were preparing to march on Frankfort, and sweep the Prussians out of the Rhine provinces. They never doubted for an instant their entire ability to do it, and were only waiting to bring up the remainder of their exterminating mitrailleuses before entering upon this pleasure promenade over the Rhine. But the Teutons called "time," threw their cap into the ring and commenced "business" at once, striking out "straight from the shoulder" at Weissenburg with their left, and "countering" heavily with their right at Forbach. The result of this first "round" decided the very important question on which side of the Rhine the war was to be conducted, and to the "*grande nation*" was allotted the doubtful honor of furnishing the battle-fields, the country to be scourged and ravaged, and the towns and cities to be sacked or bombarded.

## RAILWAY CONSOLIDATIONS.

The great evil of railway management in the United States and in England is the repeated consolidation of companies. We have a striking instance of this in the consolidation of the various roads now known as the Chicago & Northwestern, which has now a mileage of 1,257 miles, and the end has not yet been reached. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company operates over 1,500 miles; the Reading, 807; the Erie, 774; and the New York Central, 692 miles, and now we are threatened with the consolidation of all the railroads in California, and learn that the Pennsylvania Road is about to gobble up all the roads of New Jersey.

This consolidation of railways is evidently opposed to public policy. Its effect is to increase the cost of transportation by destroying competition. It is against public interest and policy, also, by the license it affords for the issue of fictitious stock, which is, of itself, a fraud upon the public. We know that there is an opinion that it is only the consolidation of parallel and competing lines that is injurious, but all railways are competing lines. Except for purely local traffic, all railways must have connections for through transportation. The New York railway that has a consolidated line to Chicago or to the Missouri River, is a competitor directly with every railway running to or from either point. It is a monopoly of the connections. A shipper from the Missouri River, by this line, must ship by it the whole distance. He cannot ship to Chicago, and here avail himself of a choice of routes to the East. It destroys competition between the various routes from the Missouri River, and compels each of them to consolidate, or run exclusively in connection, with some other route to the East. It transfers the whole traffic of the country to a few corporations, each managed by a few individuals, thus consolidating in the hands of a small number of men the whole domestic commerce of the United States. The effect of consolidation is shown in the amount of watered railroad stock now afloat. On some of these roads the stock has been increased 100 per cent without the addition of one dollar to the actual capital. Repairs, and various other charges, properly belonging to the current expenses of the road, are entered as so much additional property, for which stock is issued. When the New York Central consolidation took place, the new company issued $9,000,000 of new stock, and distributed it as a bonus. Not one dollar of additional property was represented by this stock. A year or more ago the same company made a stock dividend of $24,000,000, equal to 84 per cent of its previous stock. This new stock represented nothing. It was issued that the company might have a pretext for fresh exactions to pay annual dividends on this large amount of stock. The whole cost of the Lake Shore Railway was less than $5,000,000. The capital stock is now $12,125,000. The consolidation of that road with the Cleveland & Toledo was made the occasion of distributing $5,000,000 of stock to the shareholders of the former, and $1,250,000 to the latter. Not a dollar's worth of property was represented by this new stock. It represented no additional cars, track, or other means for an increase of business. It was a mere union of two connecting railways, and for a bonus of nearly $7,000,000 of stock among the operators. The aggregate amount of fictitious or watered stock of the railroads now in the United States will equal, perhaps, 50 per cent of the whole capital. The public are, therefore, taxed to pay dividends upon twice the amount of capital actually invested in these lines of transportation. In order to get 10 per cent dividends on the whole amount of stock, the public are taxed to the amount of 20 per cent on the capital really employed.

There is, however, another striking peculiarity about this consolidation of railway corporations. *It is wholly illegal.* There is no warrant of law, and no principle of law, by which it can be sanctioned or sustained. It is rank assumption and usurpation. These corporations are chartered for specific purposes. These charters can no more be consolidated than can the State Governments that issued them. The consolidated corporations—except so far as they rest upon their several acts of incorporation—have no existence known to the land, and are frauds upon the public. Every charter granted by a State is a contract between the State and that corporation, and between the corporation and each shareholder, and, as such, cannot be changed, altered, or impaired by the corporation. The rights and franchises of a corporation are created by the authority of the State, and are part of it, and cannot be enlarged without express authority of law. Consolidations are sales of franchises and rights created by the State from one corporation to another, and are wholly illegal and unauthorized. Directors of railway companies are not the owners of the railways they manage? They are but trustees for the execution of the contract between the company and the State, and the shareholders; they cannot sell or dispose of their trusts, nor transfer them to others; nor can they sink or merge their authority as such trustees in that of other trustees, representing other corporations created by different charters, issued by other governments or by the same government. In short, special charters cannot be consolidated by implied authority. Corporations deriving all their authority from written charters, cannot lose their identity and responsibility by a change of name, or union with other corporations, acting under like special charters.

So well established is the legal inability of railroad companies to consolidate their charters, that no case, involving that question, has ever been allowed to be brought to a final decision. The consolidations have been accomplished by silencing every person objecting, and this process has cost a vast amount of money, which the public have, in the end, been obliged to pay. Wherever there have been pugnacious stockholders, the officers have not hesitated to use the treasury of the corporation to buy them out, at whatever cost, and then to levy a tax upon the public to cover the outlay. Having, or, at least, exercising, the unlimited right to issue stock, and to use it for any purpose, legitimate or fraudulent, these consolidations have been jammed and rammed through in utter disregard of law. The old corporations have become practically extinct, and new ones have been erected, but these new corporations are strangers to the law, and the consolidations cannot stand the test of judicial scrutiny.

Here, then, we have the remarkable spectacle of railroad corporations, totally disregarding the law, taking to themselves new powers, engaging in new enterprises, issuing and distributing, among their operating managers stock by the million of dollars, emboldened by their success in these frauds, boldly defying the public. Fortunately the work has been so overdone as to bring about a direct issue between the people and the monopolists. That issue has to be tried at the polls, in the Legislature, and before the courts. The people of Illinois occupy no doubtful position upon this subject. Their will is recorded in the written constitution, alike binding upon Legislatures and courts. No further consolidations can take place in this State, nor can a dollar of fictitious stock be issued.

## A REVENUE VS. A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

In conducting a controversy on any subject involving differences of opinion, the first requisite to a clear understanding of the merits of the dispute is a correct definition of the terms used to designate the subject in controversy. And this is peculiarly true in regard to what is meant by a "revenue" and a "protective" tariff. The only question on which the members of the great Republican organization are at variance with each other, is the subject of the tariff, and this variance would speedily disappear—or, at least, be vastly simplified—if both wings could agree on the definition of the terms, "revenue tariff" and "protective tariff."

According to an understanding of the terms, a revenue tariff is a tax, levied by authority of Congress, on imported property obtained abroad by the American people in exchange for their surplus products, the object of which tax is the maintenance of the General Government, and the payment of its debts. A tax is defined to be a charge, or pecuniary burden, which is impressed by authority on the property of the people, for the support of a government. Such is the nature of taxation and of a revenue tariff.

What is a "protective tariff," and in what respect does it differ from a "revenue tariff"?

A protective tariff is a tax levied on imports with the object of partly, or totally, prohibiting their purchase and consumption by the American people, and of raising the price of such articles to a high degree, in order that the domestic producer of similar goods may charge an equally high price therefor. The primary object of levying such a tariff is, not to procure revenue in the least burdensome manner, but to secure a high price for the wares of the home manufacturer, at the expense of the home consumer. A "protective" tariff, in other words, is a punishment, by fine, of those who exchange their surplus products with people of other countries on advantageous and profitable terms, instead of dealing exclusively with domestic producers on unprofitable and disadvantageous conditions. Revenue from a "protective" tariff is but an incident and not a main object of the system. The less revenue obtained, the more "protective" it is deemed.

Such, then, are the true systems of tariff taxation. The latter is now in force to an oppressive degree, and it is proposed to substitute the former therefor, to the end that taxation shall be exacted only for legitimate purposes. It is quite natural for those engaged in manufacturing articles that come in competition with imported products to look only to their own interests, and to desire not only to exclude the introduction of foreign goods by unfriendly legislation, but to prostitute the powers of the government to compel the public to buy their goods at enormous prices. All this is only in accordance with the selfish rapacity of men, when opportunity offers, to practise extortion and robbery on their fellows. But a republican government must be *just* and *impartial*, treating all law-abiding citizens exactly alike, and protecting all alike. And a party that is charged with the high and responsible duty of administrator must have no policy in conflict with equal rights, equal laws, equal protection in person, property, and business. Any policy or practice contrary to these principles will deservedly bring upon it defeat and exclusion from power. Hence the earnest desire we have so often expressed that the Republican party, as the party of freedom and the rights of man, shall not be stultified, demoralized, disintegrated, and destroyed, by advocating a revenue system founded on injustice, partialism, favoritism, and fraud.

## WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The nomination of Wendell Phillips will probably give to the election in Massachusetts an interest beyond that which pertains to an ordinary third ticket. Mr. Phillips is the nominee of the Temperance party. He will also receive the nomination of the Labor party, and now it is given out that he will be supported by the Women's Rights party, and that Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Howe, and Mrs. Lucy Stone are to take the stump and advocate his election. They have at last got a candidate who endorses their platform.

While the women of Massachusetts will be advocating the equality of women, and their right to be the arbiters of their own political and social affairs, there comes from California an account of an affair, in which a woman, scorning the protection of a husband, has taken that small matter into her own hands. The story is that, many years ago, Beckwith Kelly courted Prudence McNames, and proposed marriage. Prudence refused him, and he threatened that he would ruin her. Subsequently, she married a man named Stout, when Kelly commenced a systematic defamation of her character. This she endured for several years, Stout taking no notice of it. When her husband died, Kelly renewed his acquaintance, again proposed, and was again rejected. She then married a man named Page, when Kelly followed her with his libels, maliciously traducing her as before. She had endured this for years, and finally resolved to stop it, and she separated from her husband. Kelly resided on a ranch near San Francisco. She obtained a buggy and drove out toward the place. On the road she met Kelly, and invited him to a seat in the buggy. They rode off, and it was not until night that they returned to the place where Kelly resided. They got out together, tied the horse, and, crossing a field, entered a willow thicket, and, when they had entered that, she drew a pistol she had provided and shot him three times, killing him instantly. She drove back to the city, and gave herself up to the police. What took place between them during the ride is not stated; but her resolve to kill him was taken long before. It is possible that she demanded a retraction, or that she had no fair opportunity to shoot him until she actually did so. She claims that she exercised the right of self-defence. The man had pursued her with his defamation, and it was her duty to vindicate her character. She asked neither of her husbands to do this; but, when these stories interfered with her domestic peace, she resolved to avenge the wrong by her own hand. This is a practical assertion of woman's rights. If women will not be content with the protection which their husbands afford them, politically and personally, but insist upon doing their own voting, and their own lawmaking, and their own managing of property, it would seem but just that they should do their own fighting and their own killing.

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There is no longer any room for doubt that the Crown Prince is marching on Paris with a large army of trained veterans. Bazaine is "bottled up" at Metz as securely as General Butler was at Bermuda Hundred. In fact, all the troops with which Napoleon commenced the war, except the handful under MacMahon, are as effectually incapacitated as though they were prisoners. There is nothing to oppose an effectual resistance to the Crown Prince except the fortifications of Paris. How effectual these are we shall soon learn.

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We hold these truths to be self-evident, that the government has neither a moral or constitutional right to tax any harmless property of the citizen for any other purpose than the procurement of necessary means for its support; that no tax should be oppressive in amount or mode of collection; that no tax should be levied for the purpose of enhancing the market price of any merchandise on the consumers thereof, for the benefit of any person, corporation, or section; that no tax should be levied with the view of building up the business of any citizen or branch of industry at the expense of another; that it is subversive of the legitimate ends of civil government to enact revenue laws evincing partiality for any class or association to the prejudice of others; or to interfere with the free choice of markets throughout the world, in which American citizens may exchange commodities, sell their surplus products, or supply their wants. The soundness of these propositions challenge denial or refutation.

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Mr. Edward C. Towne, now of Winetka, Ill., but formerly, for some years, the pastor of a Unitarian congregation in Medford, Mass., proposes to issue, in this city, on the 1st of October next, the first number of a monthly review, to be called the *Examiner*, and to be devoted to the consideration of all religious and humane questions, and to literature. Mr. Towne, though ranked hitherto among Unitarians as a clergyman, would prefer, we presume, not to be called by any sectarian name, as his theological views are peculiar to himself, or shared, if shared at all, by a very small class among religious reformers. If he accepts any name at all, it would be, we infer, that of a Radical, or one who accepts truth as he finds, or thinks he finds, it, after free inquiry and free conviction, untrammeled by any authority, whether in the Bible or elsewhere, or even in the character and recorded teachings of Jesus Christ. In assuming to be a Christian in any sense, it would only be because his own reason embraces those great truths which are the basis of Christianity and not because they were taught by Christ or declared to be of Divine revelation. So far, therefore, as the *Examiner* is to be of a religious character, it will be so in accordance with this extreme of rationalism, and will advocate what it conceives to be religious truth without any regard to its source and with no deference to any authority, other than that of human reason. It will maintain, however, that in this position there is nothing hostile to Christian Religion; for, while declaring its independence of dogma and the right of independent thought and inquiry, it accepts its essential truths because they are true. It is very safe to predict that a review of this character is not destined to any very wide popularity, or even notoriety. The great mass of Christians do not care to enter upon a discussion of the subtle question whether they should accept Christianity because it is true, or accept the truth because it is Christianity.

Beside its theological character, however, Mr. Towne proposes to give a high literary character to his magazine, and to open its pages to a frank and thorough discussion of all the moral and social topics of the day.

## A Defence of Duluth.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In your columns of the 21st inst., an article appears in relation to Duluth, Minn., in which that embryo city of some three or four thousand inhabitants is vastly underrated, as respects its present prosperity and future prospects. Having visited that locality three years since, when the settlement consisted of one store, one public house, the United States Land Office, and about a dozen small dwellings in a dilapidated state, you can judge of my surprise at witnessing, at the present time, a city, chartered in January, 1870, governed by a Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Now there are two churches, two good hotels, two newspapers issued weekly, two for three banking houses, a public library, thirty or forty stores, besides a great number of saloons, and small groceries or taverns; a large grain elevator in the course of construction, a substantial stone pier extending about 500 feet into Lake Superior, which is to be extended to upwards of 1,000 feet,—thus furnishing an artificial harbor, safe except in northeast storms. The dwelling houses are counted by the hundred, including those finished and in course of construction, the whole town being alive with an active population, mostly of the male sex. Let me ask is not this enterprise and rapid growth deserving of great credit, instead of being ridiculed by your correspondent.

It does not require a sage or a prophet to account for all this apparent prosperity in a town not yet two years old. You have only to look at a map of North America to see its commanding position—its present and future growth not being confined to the United States, but it will increase and grow with the settlement of the new British possessions lying north of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, embracing the Valley of the Red River of the North, the Assiniboine, the Saskatchewan, and the country lying in the basin of Lake Winnipeg. Is this not enough to insure its future importance as a great commercial centre or mart of trade? If not, let me call your attention to the Northern Pacific Railroad, stretching across Minnesota, Dakota and Montana to Puget's Sound on the Pacific Ocean. All this immense region, now almost a wilderness, is capable of sustaining a dense population; for hundreds of miles west and northwest the soil produces the cereals, the grasses, and vegetables in great abundance. The temperature for the summer months is as favorable as Northern Illinois or Southern Minnesota, having three or four months free from frosts; the fall of rain being abundant in spring and during the season of vegetation; while during the winter months there is but a small fall of snow with continued cold and healthy weather, possessing, in fact, a "Siberian summer," with such a climate as will, no doubt, produce a robust race of people.

In order to further interest your readers, I will present an extract from the report of General T. J. Cram, of the United States Corps of Engineers: "Through Death's Door—the entrance of Green Bay to Lake Michigan—draw on the map of the United States a straight line, bearing southward to the Pacific Ocean; it will be found to pass south of LaCrosse, Wis., cut Omaha, Neb., and thence to the pass south of Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Gulf of California, passing through Tubac, Arizona. This dividing line contains the points of equal distances from the two great lakes—Superior and Michigan—and every point of territory north of it, even to the Pacific Ocean, is nearer to the head of Lake Superior than to the head of Lake Michigan. Geographically, therefore, of all our country west and southwest of the lakes—embracing one half of Wisconsin, all of Minnesota, one-third of Iowa, most of Nebraska, nearly all of Colorado and New Mexico, and all the immense territory west and north, are situated nearer the head of Lake Superior, (where stands Duluth) than to the head of Lake Michigan, (where stands Chicago). No one who will take pains to study the map of the 'Great Northwest' of the United States, and examine its topography and isothermal lines, can fail to perceive that this 'Northwest,' containing 870,776 square miles, must, in time near at hand, have an important *weight* in respect to political, productive, and commercial interests."

Further, if you investigate the secret influence of climate, you will find Northern Minnesota, with its pure and invigorating atmosphere, giving life and strength to the human frame at all seasons of the year, while the climate of Southern Virginia, near the seaboard, at this season of the year, begets fever, lassitude, and death, so far as mental and physical labor is concerned; hence, Norfolk, lying on the southern confines of the temperate zone, will, no doubt, be eclipsed, in point of population and commercial importance, by Duluth, lying on the northern confines of the temperate zone, with a mean annual temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

J. DISTURNELL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1870.

## THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Warsaw has a population of 3,572.

—The Galena *Gazette* tells the following story: "Mr. Albert Blake, in the employ of John Mack, on the Wisdom place, in the town of Elizabeth, was to be married to Miss Jane Low, of the same town. Last Wednesday was the appointed time, and the Rev. Joseph Crummer, of Scales Mound, was to officiate. On the day in question the couple started in a buggy for Scales Mound. Not being acquainted with the road, they took the wrong route, which brought them to Council Hill Station. When they arrived at the station, the freight train, which was just starting out, frightened the horse, and he whirled suddenly around, throwing the young couple out. They landed together in a ditch, with the buggy on top of them. The horse then started up, dragging the buggy over them, and kicking it into splinters. Some parties, who stood near by, caught the horse and secured him, while others picked up the unfortunate couple, and found them in a sadly demoralized condition. Mr. Blake's face was a little scarred, and a gash cut in his lip. One of Miss Low's wrists was sprained, and a leg was broken above the knee. She was taken to James' Hotel, and Dr. E. D. Kittoe, of Galena, was immediately summoned, who pronounced the young lady's injuries quite severe, and advised her to make for home. But the couple had started out to be married, and be married they would. Nothing less than broken necks was to deter them. Accordingly, William Passmore, Esq., was sent for, and the knot was tied, the wounded bride lying on the bed, and the expectant bridegroom standing by the bedside. Thus they were pronounced man and wife, and the young husband bore his wounded treasure to her future home. Those who witnessed all the incidents of the affair, expressed the most profound admiration for the lady's fortitude. While evidently suffering intense pain from her injuries, with a smile upon her face, she spoke of the novelty of the affair, and remarked that she would be well in a few days."

IOWA.

A little farm of 2,500 acres has just been started near Hampton, Franklin County.

WISCONSIN.

The Polk County *Press* says that the frost of last week killed a great number of vines, touched considerable corn, and damaged several pieces of buckwheat.

—The Kewaunee *Enterprise* says that a tape worm one hundred and seven feet in length was taken from a young man there, on the 18th.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* says that last Saturday afternoon, while a party of nine young people were crossing Devil River, at Albright's mill, in a small boat, it careened in some way, and a Mr. Southwell fell in. His wife promptly jumped in and undertook to save him, managing so well that, though going down twice, the two were finally rescued by a boat which put off from shore. Mr. and Mrs. Southwell are but recently married.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives an account of the narrow escape from drowning of the Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, editor of the *Northwestern Advance*, who was out in La Belle Lake, at Oconomowoc, in company with Peter Williams, of Cambria, and Frank Kinna, of Oconomowoc. The boat capsized, but Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. Williams managed to keep hold of the boat until rescued by two daughters of Judge Small, who put out to their assistance and took them in tow. Kinna swam ashore.

INDIANA.

One firm in Terre Haute has handled over 75,000 watermelons this season.

—There is a couple in Milo Township, Randolph County, Dennis Bacon and wife, who have been married for 62 years. Dennis is 92 years old and his wife 86.

—A man living in South Bend became tired of his wife, desired to have her sent to the Lunatic Asylum, and reported to the proper officers that she was absolutely insane. The officers called, but found the woman confined to her bed from overwork.

—The spread of the social evil has alarmed the City Fathers of Lafayette. At the last meeting of the Council, an order was passed ordering the marshal to ascertain, as far as possible, the names of owners of property in which prostitutes do congregate, and to notify said property-holders or their agents to order out the occupants at once, and, on a failure on the part of the owners to comply with the notification, suit will be instituted against them.

—Frank Davenport, 23 years old, son of Lucius Davenport, a prominent citizen of Peru, some time since left his home and located in Texas. Recently he returned to Peru on a visit to his friends, and was about to go back to Texas. In company with his mother he went to the Court House, where, from the cupola, he could take his last look over the city of his birth. From the round window, just below the extreme top, he lost his balance and fell outside to the earth, a distance of seventy-two feet, and was killed almost instantly.

MICHIGAN.

The State taxes as equalized for the present year amount to but $896,664.97, $170,00[illegible] less than for last year, $219,482.97 less than for [illegible], and $[illegible],474.35 less than for 1867.

—The population of Manistee County is 5,985; that of Manistee city is 3,340.

—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of the Hon. James B. Porter and wife was celebrated at Lansing, August 17. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of the Rev. Francis L. Fuller, now of Chicago, who performed the marriage ceremony at Otsego, Allegan County.

—It is expected that Judge Brown, of the Kalamazoo Circuit, will fix a day in the September term of that court for the second trial of Vanderpool, and that it will commence about October 1. General Cutcheon has retired as one of the attorneys in the prosecution, and D. D. Hughes, of Marshall, is now associated with Mr. Church, of Grand Rapids, in the prosecution of the case. Messrs. Ramsdell, of Manistee, and VanArman, of Chicago, are the attorneys for the defendant.

MINNESOTA.

A Minnesota Benedict advertises his wife for sale, warranted sound and kind; his only reason for disposing of her being, that he feels his own educational inferiority.

KANSAS.

Shawnee County has 13,940 inhabitants; Pottawatomie County, 7,888; Greenwood County, 3,48[illegible]; McPherson, Stafford, Pawnee, and Hodgeman Counties, together, 917.

OHIO.

A late newspaper yarn is, that a man in Ohio wears a pet black snake for a cravat.

THE TERRITORIES.

A Montana paper says: "The Lord be praised! Twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and Ashley routed."

—A writer from Cheyenne has a curious theory to account for the beautiful moss agates of the Rocky Mountains. He says: "Our theory of the production of these singular stones is that of photography, executed by nature in her own laboratory and gallery. If the stone is closely examined, it will be observed that, instead of moss, it shows a minute but perfect copy of the sage bush. In the region where found, moss is very rare, while the entire surface is covered with a thick growth of sage. If man, with chemically-prepared paper and other substances, can reproduce images by the refraction of light, why, then, is it impossible for Nature, substituting reflected rays through the agency of the clouds for the camera, to reproduce in her own gallery miniature photographs of surrounding objects?"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

London turns out 104,000 pianos a year from 300 factories.

—A Saratoga landlord rents a hammock on his back piazza for $3 a night.

—The Memphis Fire Department turned out in full force the other night to extinguish the aurora borealis.

—The Virginia Springs are so crowded with distinguished ex-Confederate officers that some of them are compelled to camp out.

—A man more than 90 years of age was recently sentenced to one week's imprisonment, in Flatow, East Prussia, for stealing wood.

—An amateur hunter in Santa Barbara, Cal., recently returned to camp with the information that "A bear is twice as big when his hair is turned to the front then otherwise."

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* advises members of Parliament, during the present recess of that body, to "take a few lessons in oratory," an art which it adds "seems to be altogether dying out."

—The citizens of Courtlandt, N. Y., justify their conduct in having tarred and feathered a helpless woman on the grounds that she had been insulting and abusive to the wife of her paramour. On one occasion, it is said, she requested the wife to do some washing for her.

—The London Stock Exchange does not say "a ring," but "a syndicate" to designate a stock speculating confederacy.

—Mayor Lewis' door-bell, at Meriden, Conn., rang mysteriously the other day. Similar experiences were noted at the same time in different parts of the State. The phenomenon is accounted for from the fact that the atmosphere was so strongly charged with electricity that it set all the bells ringing within an area of fifty miles.

—M. Didierjean, a French lead manufacturer in France, found that two of his workmen never were affected by any symptom of lead-poisoning. The only peculiarity of their habits, that he could learn, was that they always drank milk at their meals at the works. He then made the use of milk obligatory on the others, and during eighteen months has kept all his men free from lead disease.

—In a late number of the *New Nation*, published at Winnipeg, Manitoba, notice is given, in accordance with the Dominion Statute, of an intention to apply at the first session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba for a charter to establish and construct a railway from Fort Garry to a point on the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba, in British North America, with power to extend said railway.

—Two new iron gun-vessels, of a powerful description, from the designs of the late Constructor of the British Navy, are to be immediately commenced at Chatham (England) Dockyard, both vessels being built of light draught, with broad midship-sections, to enable them to operate in rivers and harbors. The names of the two gun-vessels are the Scourge and Snake, and no possible time is to be lost in building each vessel.

—The Turkish finances are in a fearfully bad condition. The Sultan has just been sued in London, in the court of Vice Chancellor Malins. A splendid iron-clad was built for him by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, at a cost of £[illegible], sterling, and delivered to the Moslem Captain designated to receive her. Only a portion of the money was paid, instead of the whole, and the Captain sailed with flying colors. The Vice Chancellor made an order under which he might be stopped on the high seas, and the ship brought back into port till the whole amount shall be paid.

—The San Francisco *Market Review* says: "Rents in this city are out of all proportion to the existing values of real estate, and are weighing heavily on all classes of the community. Stores and buildings are to let in larger numbers than ever before, and the list of empty rooms seeking tenants is increasing. Despite these warnings, but little disposition is evinced on the part of owners to lower their killing rates, forgetful of the fact that 'A house without inhabitant to ruin runs.' Building material is cheap and abundant, and labor is reducing somewhat of its former unapproachable demands; yet owners keep a 'stiff upper lip,' and refuse to yield."

## PERSONAL.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte is writing her memoirs.

—The example of that Nimrod of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Boston and the Adirondacks, has not been lost upon his clerical brothers; for we hear of three of the Congregational persuasion who are hunting and fishing at the Schoodic Lakes. There are the Rev. Messrs. Hubbard of Grantville, Patrick of Newton, and Means of Roxbury, Mass. The very first day, these mighty hunters killed three bears.

—James W. Finlay died at Halifax, N. S., on Sunday last. He was a native of Scotland, and, in that country, edited, at various times, the Berwick *Advertiser*, Falkirk *Herald*, and Edinburgh *Guardian*, *Express*, and *Telegraph*. In 1857 he came to the United States, and became editor of the *Scottish American Journal*, in New York. In 1861 he returned to Scotland, and edited the South Shields *Gazette*. In 1866 he returned to America, and became connected with the *Canada Scotsman*, published at Montreal.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Mrs. Mary Moran, having evaded the efforts of Mr. Moran to break her bones, summons officer Maher to the scene of hostilities. 'You are under arrest,' says Maher to Moran. 'Not much,' says Moran to Maher, taking the latter by the throat and scratching vigorously for his windpipe, while Maher's club is executing trigonometrical flourishes about the head of Maher. 'Be the sowl of me, I can't shtand by and see Moran whackfaddled in that shtyle,' says the penitent Mistress Moran, as she whips up a dismembered chair rocker, and employs it as a sort of entering wedge on the cranium of her would-be champion, until the officer, finding himself, like Bazaine at Metz, hemmed in on all sides, retreats to the window and bellows lustily for help. The help comes, and Maher is rescued, but his sympathy for married women in distress is all gone."

## Glowing Accounts of the Extent and Value of the Utah Silver Mines.

*From the Omaha Herald.*

We were shown a letter yesterday from Mr. W. W. Angell, to his brother in this city, written from Brigham Canon, Utah. He is largely interested in several companies that own ledges of argentiferous galena, in this and other canons, from twenty-five to thirty miles southeastwardly from Salt Lake City.

Mr. Angell writes that they are very busy putting up an engine and erecting a furnace and crusher of an improved pattern, and that they will, without doubt, have the furnace completed in two weeks. A firm two miles down the canon from there has just got a furnace in operation, and it is a perfect success. They ran out, in the first two days, five thousand pounds of base bullion, composed mostly of lead and silver, and worth, in Salt Lake, $800 per ton. They harnessed up eight span of mules, and carried the bullion through the principal streets of the city, creating much excitement.

He says ore in any quantities can be bought for almost nothing; that yielding $400 to the ton is held at from $30 to $50 per ton. He gives very glowing accounts of the wonderful mineral wealth of that section, and says there never were such opportunities to make money in any country as there are in Utah.

Mr. J. W. Hamilton, a wealthy miner in that section, was in town on Wednesday, and informed Mr. A. L. King that he had out now ready for shipment twelve thousand tons of rich ore, as if that he was shipping East and West as fast as he could. He was quite anxious that silver reduction works should be started here, and was of the opinion that Utah miners would be glad to take stock in the enterprise.

Mr. P. J. McNamara, who returned from Utah, Thursday, was in the mining country, and informs us, as one instance of the profits of mining there, that the Walker Brothers, not long since, paid $50,000 for one-sixth interest in the Goodman Mine, and that they have already realized more than that amount net from the products of the mine.

There is no doubt that an unlimited amount of rich argentiferous galena exists in the Utah canons; that the ore is easily and cheaply reduced, and is within convenient reach of the Utah Central Railroad. Numerous fortunes are lying around loose in these mountain gorges, and we are glad to see some of our enterprising citizens reaching out for them.

# THE INVASION OF FRANCE.

## Chalons and the Region Round.

## A Description of the Country.

## Notes of a War Correspondent.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.

Nothing that I can write from the watering-places will be more opportune than some recollections of the country round about Chalons, which has, perhaps, been already commemorated by a great battle. There are plenty of maps to be had, showing the region of the campaign and the relations of the roads and streams, but what your readers are in need of is some general account, not of the history of this geography, but of the topography of the country, as it would affect you if you could see it. Suppose you were one of the numerous Prussian spies you have been reading about, and had gone down from Paris to Chalons just before this war, then had visited the camp of Chalons, near by, then had visited the old city of Rheims, where the Bourbons used to be crowned; then had passed to Compiegne, where the Emperor has a chateau and a forest, and had then returned to Chalons and proceeded to Strasbourg, you would thus have gained, so far as your eye is concerned, a clearer notion of the land to be fought over than much reading could have imparted to you.

It was just this trip that I made nearly at the close of the seven weeks' war between Prussia and Austria, early in August, 1866. I had started out to see the fighting, if that had been possible, but, while I was yet on the Atlantic, the consequences of the battle of Sadowa had been almost fully reaped by Prussia, and France was already showing the uneasy jealousy of her Northern neighbor's success, which is the base of the present character. It looked "likely" that the next fight would be between Prussia and France, and I judged it proper to take in the camp of Chalons on my way to Strasbourg, Frankfort, and Berlin, that I might be familiar with the condition and equipment of the French army in case of a tripartite contest.

Reviving these things at this distance from my books is not satisfactory to myself, and I shall not be able to speak technically upon any point. At Washington I have the French local "Guides Johannes," which are well illustrated with pictures, and are minute upon the whole region; but here we must take watering-place luck.

THE WAR RAILWAYS.

The railway system of France, instead of being a matter of successive growths, was planned at the same period of time, and chiefly developed by Louis Phillippe, the same sovereign who fortified the city of Paris, and the most truly "citizen King" any country in Europe ever had. It should be the intellectual wish of every American, that, if France cannot be a magnanimous and patient republic, she should choose the Orleans family to succeed the present circus-rider, whose last trick seems to be played. They do all things in France, under all governments, upon a unified, mathematical plan, and so they build the railways, calling them the Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western, and Midland. These all concentrate at Paris, and are of uniform gauge. They are united by the *Chemin de fer de Ceinture*, or girdle railroad, which passes around Paris between the inner and outer line of fortifications, and can be used for a "junction railway" in time of peace, and for moving troops from fort to fort in time of war. As this railway system was developed, some modifications grew out of it, and thus the line of rail from Paris due east to the Rhine took a separate organization and name. It is called the Paris & Strasbourg Railway. To move from any part of the German frontiers upon Paris by line of rail, the Prussians must use the Strasbourg Road and its branches for their centre and trunk, depending, as they approach nearer the city, upon the Northern Railway, also. The depot of the Northern Railway in Paris stands upon the outer circle of boulevards, and is, perhaps, the most imposing railway depot in the world, built of soft white limestone, and adorned in front with statues of all the cities upon its route. These statues are female figures, from eight to ten feet high, each bearing a civic crown and leaning on a shield, which latter carries the arms of the city represented.

The Strasbourg station is but a short distance from the inner line of boulevards, and it faces with its fine gable of iron, glass, and stone the arrowy-straight Boulevard Sebastopol, so that it is well adapted to show off troops to the Parisians as they march to embark for the campaign. The trains which leave this station proceed either on the Basle (Switzerland) arm of the road, or on the Strasbourg arm. The latter is the line essential to our trip, and we will enter the cars.

The depot has a grand aisle of approach for carriages, a wide entrance, many officials in blue cloth, wearing the word "Strasbourg" in their caps, and amongst these are always two interpreters who speak German and English. You buy your ticket, according to your means, for either the first, second, or third class carriages, and according to your ticket is the time you get on the platform. They shut you up in separate cages or compartments till the cars are ready, and at the cry of "*Premiere*" the first class people bolt out in advance and get their cars. After three minutes they cry "*Seconde*," and in six minutes "*Troisieme*." When your turn comes, you will leap out and run with the rest, and find a place directly, in one of the short carriages, built like a street cab, with a high ceiling, two seats to each carriage, half the people riding backward, the doors in the sides, and a rail running outside, down near the wheels, where the conductors walk. Each carriage is labelled with its class. The first-class carriages are well upholstered and cosy; the second-class are comfortable as our ordinary American cars. The third-class are like our emigrant cars as to board seats and board floors, and often three or four compartments are turned into one; in these last cars the French privates will go to the war. To take a regiment of a thousand men, will perhaps require forty of these cars; we could carry the same number in twelve or fifteen of our long cars. The French locomotive is a small affair, with no covering for the engineer, and no tender. You get a place by the window with a blue guide-book in your hand, costing three francs, and in five minutes after you are off, you have encountered the

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

The inner line of fortifications is merely a ditch and rampart of sod and hewn stone, built with salient, and re-entering angles to command the roads which cross it by several gates. There are iron gates on all the roads where they cross, to assist the "Octroi," or tax collectors of the city of Paris, who take toll out of all wines and provisions for the benefit of the city. The same is done in every town of France. This inner line of wall and ditch never had a gun mounted on it till the present war began, and children always chose the ditch and slopes for their play-ground. The ditch is about eighteen feet deep; there will never be a fight on this line, as the city will fall before any such issue can be left to its defenders. When the outer forts are carried, if ever, down will go the capital.

In ten minutes, more, jumping over a flat piece of meadow country, with houses and villages thick upon it, and few trees growing anywhere, we have passed the outer line of fortifications; there are isolated forts set upon the most commanding sites which can be found, built of cut stone and brick, and quite strong in almost every case. They constitute the only considerable defence of Paris, and most of them are mounted now, as always, with large guns. All in all, Paris is nearly as well defended as was Richmond during our war. High hills surround the city at irregular distances, but there are so many villages, houses and manufactories established between and amongst the fortifications at present, that there is cover for skirmishers almost up to the guns. It is not probable that Paris will stand a siege as its population is hard on to two and a quarter millions, and to feed this immense multitude no supply of provisions is adequate, while the number of the besieged would make it easy for them to overawe their garrison, and anybody who is familiar with the caprices and appetites of the Parisian populace, can understand that revolt is always easier there than resistance. The fortifications of Paris cost sixty millions of francs originally, and were executed according to the suggestion of Napoleon, who said in his memoirs at St. Helena that if he had fortified Paris so that it could have defended itself, he could have kept the field in 1814, and saved his abdication.

BETWEEN PARIS AND CHALONS.

Passing through to the outer forts, we travel due eastward up the valley of the River Marne, which is seldom out of sight all the way to Chalons. Good, hard, limestone roads are always in sight, and the aqueduct of the Ourcq runs right beside the road for thirty miles, sending drinking water to Paris.

The rivers between Paris and the Rhine rise on the high plains near Chalons; these are the Oise, the Aisne, and the Marne; the Aisne flowing into the Oise above above Compiegne, and the Marne and the Oise flowing into the Seine below and above Paris respectively. The Meuse and the Moselle, which lie further eastward, flow northward parallel to the Rhine; all are flowing streams, like the upper Potomac, narrow, clear, and used for milling and canal power. They are all fordable in their upper waters in several places. The Aisne and the Marne are, however, between Chalons and Paris, considerable streams, swift, and sometimes broad and deep; they flow due westward, nearly parallel, and so does the Seine, the three equidistant from Paris; their valleys are as absolutely strategic as if a military Providence had laid them down. Between the Seine and the Aisne, with the Marne valley for their centre, the Prussians are now pouring toward Chalons and Paris. Chalons is on the Marne, and a short day's march will take an army from it to either the Valleys of the Aisne or the Seine. There are railways up all three valleys, and, if the Prussians approach Paris, they can sack Fontainbleau, the imperial chateau on the Seine, and Compeigne, the imperial chateau by the Aisne (each fifty miles from Paris), with impunity.

The scenery along the Marne is representative of the whole of French landscape,—few groves of trees in sight save the thin, tall Lombardy and silver poplars which line the high roads for miles and miles with monotonous regularity. There are few farm houses to be seen anywhere, all the people living in villages which stand naked and white to the sunshine, walled about, with narrow streets and no sidewalks. The country has a white and chalky look despite its vegetation, being underlaid with beds of soft stone like plaster of Paris, and there are neither fences nor hedges to divide the fields, so that the long acclivities go up toward the horizon which is pierced with church spires here and there. Few vehicles of any sort, except high, two-wheeled carts, are seen on the fields or roads. The first town of importance is Meaux, where Bossuet, "The Eagle" lived and preached, a sizable village dominated by a big gothic cathedral, against whose high sides the town seems to lean. Soon afterward we pass Laferte's village, where they get out hundreds of grit millstones for exportation. Soon after we enter the Champagne country, which does not differ from that we have passed (except that the river slopes are planted thickly with vineyards, which look like our American pea patches). At Epernay we enter the champagne city, and at Chalons, a place, and this town, which is about eighty miles from Paris, is less than twenty from Chalons, while it forms with Rheims, and the camp, and Chalons, a railroad quadrilateral, almost perfectly square. Taking the south side of this square we go eastward, still toward Strasbourg, and in half an hour are at

CHALONS SUR MARNE.

So called to distinguish it from the city of Chalons on the River Saone, in Southern France. We are now in a very old and historic part of France, the favorite haunt of Charlemagne and the Carlovingian Kings, and the seat of the the founders of the Capetian dynasty which was only suspended with the beheading of Louis XVI. It is high land of a plateau description all round here, and the camp of Chalons is ten or twelve miles from the city upon the memorable site of Attila's battle with Theodoric. Whenever the Prussians strike in this region, they will tap history or champagne. Rheims, a few hours' horseback ride from Chalons, is the city where Joan of Arc crowned Charles VII; Soissons, midway between Rheims and Champagne, was once the capital of France; Noyon, near by, was the birth-place of John Calvin; two hundred years after the murder of Coligny, the hymns of Luther will be sung around the home of Calvin. It seems, therefore, that John Brown's soul is not the only thing which is marching on. In all the villages round Chalons you can recognize the names of familiar Champagnes, Sillery, Clermont, Chateu Veuve Clicquot, and the town of Chalons is pierced for vaults, where I have seen the round-bellied bottles by tens of thousands, neck downward, and ever and anon some one would burst of its own volition.

The city of Chalons is very uninteresting; narrow streets, poor, old-fashioned hotels, one large City Hall, or *Hotel de Ville*, carved all over, like everything in France, with a fresh letter "N," and three peculiar churches, constitute, with about 20,000 people, the entire city. The Marne, here a shallow stream, comes up into the city and is a sewer, a dyeing vat, milling power, and a washtub. The houses are of white limestone, as everywhere in the empire. A garrison is always kept here, as, indeed, in every city of France. The Emperor goes on the principle that, where two or three are gathered together, there he will be with them.

THE CAMP OF CHALONS.

The train going north from Chalons will carry you to the camp in about forty minutes. This great camp is suspended midway between Paris and Metz, between Napoleon and Germany. It was designated as the site of the camp for the reason that it was healthy, accessible from Paris, in the rear of the strong Moselle and Rhenish fortresses, and convenient to intimidate Germany in the summer, being less than a hundred miles from Rhenish Prussia, Luxemburg, and Belgium. This camp is no novelty in France, camps having been established ever since the American Revolution, for the purpose of seasoning men to camp life, accustoming them to large movements, and entertaining the Court and populace with sham battles; but Chalons is the largest camp ever pitched in Europe, and the farms of upwards of [illegible],000 wine-growers and peasants were purchased outright and thrown into this idle piece of parade.

Excursion tickets are sold from Chalons to the camp and return for about two francs, second class. The camp station is called Mourmelon, and dismounting here one sees a number of small cottage hotels, with gardens round them for the wine-drinking, card-playing soldiers. Taking one of many cabs or omnibuses which stand at the station, you are bowled over a hard plaster road to a village at the strategic centre of the camp—a very peculiar village, no house in it having a permanent look, but all apparently constructed of cheap material so as to be readily movable, and the trees which grow round them are of rank, quick growth. In this struggling, scattered village, there are inns, restaurants, brothels, shops, and a theatre. They are all of a third-rate character, adapted to the wants of common soldiers, and we may get a good idea of French morality by the fact that the brothels are obliged to reduce their scale of prices to accommodate the exchequer of the common soldier. The French Government is so bureaucratic that it insists upon making the bargains in fornication.

Chalons camp is not a fortified affair, as has been said. It is simply a *Champ de Mars* upon a large scale, and it looks like a race-course, a fair, a graveyard, a camp of tents, a hospital, and a village of sutlers assembled together. Three hard roads concentrate at the village I have named, and which is called Grand Mourmelon to distinguish it from the railway station of Petit Mourmelon. On one of these roads the artillery camp is pitched, on another the cavalry camp, and on a third the infantry camp. At the extreme end of the infantry line are placed the *Spahis* and *Turcos*, the heathen mercenaries of France, brought over from Barbary to amuse the Parisians. They are Arabs, black or yellow, the Spahis dressed in Zouave costume, and the Turcos in a sort of Bedouin flannel. They are both a miserable set of jackals, but big and supple enough to do such work as the French Jim Fisk desires.

A tramway connects the different parts of the camp, on which the provisions are hauled. Cannons, horses, and stores stand in the sun or rain. The cemetery is grotesquely ornamented with various effigies, cut out of gypsum. The place for sham battles is a grass lawn, sloping upward from the imperial pavilion, and covering about five hundred acres. In the pavilion, which is a cottage, spangled with arms and eagles, the Emperor stays during the two weeks of parade, held late in August or early in September, and right by is the Empress' cottage, the Prince Imperial's crib, and the house of the camp commander, Regnault St. Jean d'Angely. The whole concern looked to me, as it passed over it, to be an affair without reason or beauty. The landscape, perfectly bare, rose high and bold against the sky, and, as I rode over it in a drenching rain, I consulted a large book I purchased there, devoted to a description of military camps in general, and this one in particular.

RHEIMS.

And now, they say, the Emperor is at Rheims. Let us look at Rheims. The railway will take you there in thirty minutes from the camp. Eight corner roads concentrate at Rheims, and five lines of rail, but it is off the direct way to Paris. It is a larger city than Chalons, holding, perhaps, forty thousand people, and it is also a great champagne market. The modern part of the town, around the railway station, is quite presentable, having a smart green park and lake, and a statue of Colbert, who was born here; but, as you proceed up into the town from the station, you perceive that Rheims is one of the oldest towns in France—serried, circuitous, narrow streets, boorish people, houses of protruding gables, poor cooking, little blind alleys, strange sign-posts, dingy arcades, old carved water fountains, small inns, and, over all, the single miracle of the cathedral, a most perfect gothic edifice, full of rust, grotesqueness, and dingy splendor. It has a reddish, gray limestone hue. Two great towers rise from the *facade*. Dragons spit above the deep portals amongst the emblazoned angels. Flying buttresses leap over the transepts and lean against the nave.

Within the church, spangled gold in the blue groinings, many royal pageants have been performed, and here Joan of Doremy, unfurled her oriflamme. In this old town amongst the peasants who believe in his star and the cure of the blind, the melo-dramatic Emperor hides his diminished head. Thirty miles distant is Ham, where he was several years a prisoner and an author of deceptive sentimentalities; at Compeigne he has hounded and hunted amongst his Parisites. At Rheims, where the most worthless Bourbon was crowned, the third reigning Napoleon may muse upon its evil issue of a throne gained by perjury and murder, maintained by duplicity, and forfeited without necessity or sympathy.

Over this naked, fertile, rolling country, the German race is moving to its philosophic conclusion: Paris in the nineteenth century.

The Vosges country, a short range, equal in height to our Alleghany Mountains, has been already passed by the Prussians. Nothing is left between Metz and Paris where one army will be placed superior to the other. Unless France has a reserve army of magnitude and experience, it seems probable that Louis Napoleon has reached the end of his career.

The only persons who can regret this are some servile English "liberals," the Pope, and a few American donkeys, who, visiting Paris, say:

"Behold all things created for my use!"

"See France for mine!" replies the Prussian goose.

NOTES ON THE TWO NATIONS.

The wonder of this war is that Prussia has whipped France—France, that claimed to be responsible for everything that was, and the natural dictator over everything that could be. France, that supposed Europe shivered when it sneezed; that attributed everything to its first revolution, and that supposed anybody in the world would surrender his birthright to belong to so glorious a nation; this France, having kept up a huge standing army at prodigious expense, and taught us all to believe that, however wonderful had been the past of itself, it was absolutely perfect under Napoleon, behold! it reels like the bloated form of Mike McCoole before the first "jab" of Joe Coburn. That nation of Victor Hugo, Blondin the rope-walker, La Franc, the tenor, and Chicard, the inventor of the can-can, is fairly reeling like something drunk before this barbarian, Baltic attack. It appears that the Frenchman has declined under the empire. Napoleon has debauched France. It is not the giant that it was. Who can read the French Generals' despatches and not see this? It is a whining generation of Frenchmen. They are not the men of eighty years ago, led by Moreau, Dumouriez, Hoche, and Moreau. Despotism is fatal at last, however luxurious it may be. Of what avail is Paris, restored and embellished at immense cost, with the Prussians at its gates? A codicil to the "Life of Cæsar" may answer this.

The religious aspect of this triumph of Prussia has been pooh-poohed by the London press, but decry this and her victory is almost barren. Prussia's triumph means that priests of all sorts will attend more strictly to the souls of men and the social concerns of life hereafter, upon the continent of Europe. The King's letter to the Pope is like all his late writings, manly and reverent, but it is the letter of a ruler who says his own prayers. Democracy in religion, if not in politics, triumphs with the Brandenburger.

Prussia's triumph, perhaps, disposes of Austria as a first-class power, and finishes up the dynasty which aspired to teach the New World what institutions were fit for it. If Prussia beats absolutely in this war, Bavaria and German Austria will feel the ferment of union, and the map of Europe may be complicated by a Germany shaped like a spider, running one leg out to Aix la Chapelle and another down the Danube. A nation capable of perpetually damming back the semi-savage flood of Russia will thus be established, and Western Europe may repose for a century. Italy, free from the presuming and meddlesome protection of France, may escape to be a perfect nation, and it is well calculated for republican government, having seen its most glorious days, when it was a "geographical term," with every city a principality. The Latin civilization, as opposed to the Saxon, will decline, and the institutions of Alfred be vindicated over those of Cæsar. United Germany will be capable of liberalizing itself. Bismark will be the last of the portents, being needless for the more enlightened future.

We have already had nearly enough of Parisian civilization is Offenbach, Chicard, and Napoleon, the three great luminaries of Paris. The worst and wickedest that we have here in American society, took example from that proud and debauched aggregation of godless *genius* which appropriately sent us its last trophies before the fall in *Frou-Frou* and *Fernande*. Hereafter we shall cultivate the German language more, and look to Berlin for something to envy.

GATH.

# THE WAR IN EUROPE.

## Magnificent Audacity—The Imperial System and its Results.

*From the London Spectator.*

Germany stands at the head of the world. The "policy of magnificent audacity" which for the past four weeks we have predicted to unwilling ears has been pursued, and has so far been utterly successful. The Germans have been but eight days in France, and already a third of her army has been scattered; her Generals have abandoned Alsace and the passes of the Vosges; her Emperor is shut up in Metz, with the German cavalry in sight of the fortifications, awaiting attack from an army double the number of his own; her capital, in gloomy wrath, is waiting the signal to overthrow the dynasty; "*Vive l'Empereur!*" has ceased to appear at the bottom of official decrees. Unless we mistake utterly the position of affairs, the strength of the armies in the field, and the nerve of the German Generals, before our next issue appears, the Napoleonic Empire, born in a military massacre, will have perished in a military rout; General Trochu will be at *interim* Dictator, and Europe will be face to face with the well-known Sense, so fascinating and so terrible, France risen in revolution. The attack on Weissenburg was, as we asserted last week, the signal for the general invasion. Germany had been gathering herself for eighteen days, during which the roll of the trains had never ceased night or day, and on the 4th was gathered along the line stretching from the Rhine to Luxembourg in three large groups. The Army of the South, commanded by the Crown Prince Fritz, and numbering some 140,000 men, lay at Landau, screened from French observation by the heavy woods. The Army of the Centre—or, as the Germans call it, of the King, under the direct command of General Steinmetz, lay around Zweibrucken, and numbered about 120,000 men. The Army of the North (we use geographical instead of military terms designedly) under Prince Frederick Charles, was posted between Saar-Louis and Merzig, in strength as yet entirely unknown, but probably equal to that of the other two commands. Before them lay the French army, scattered in eight corps, each of which ought to have been 42,000 strong and was probably but 30,000, disconnected from one another, in want of supplies, and in one case at least, of ammunition, with Generals at almost open variance, with no leader trusted by the army, and with a Commander-in-Chief whose brain, despite the immense power, was too slowly and feebly for the conduct of operations in the field; for who is subject to fits of hypochondriac melancholy, and who is always indolent, is now incapable of harassing himself with details. The imperial system had borne its fruits. For eighteen years the Emperor had been compelled to seek soldiers among his friends, to pamper those who supported him, to depress those who were independent, till, with Germany armed before them, the most martial people on earth scarcely possessed a General, the staff was controlled by a mere favorite, whom no Marshal would obey, and the Intendance had so utterly broken down that whole divisions were left for twenty-four hours without bread, and the massing of troops was delayed by a fear that the men might starve. The German leaders, splendidly served by an intelligence department, which sticks at nothing, whether the sacrifice of cavalry officers, or the employment of women as spies, or the purchase of documents from civilian clerks—always the difficulty of French departments—probably knew much of this confusion, though not at all, and at all events the attack began on Thursday, the 4th. Bursting through his woods upon the Geis Hill where 8,000 men, commanded by General Abel Douay, lay in innocent ignorance of his presence, the Crown Prince carried the eminence, and despite the heroic efforts of the French, who, outgeneralled and outnumbered, still charged as if mere valor would stop bullets, drove the division from its position, occupied Weissenburg, and poured without halt upon his route to Nancy. General MacMahon, to whose corps Douay's division belonged, had been consulting with the Emperor when he heard the news; and, it is said, extorted permission to avenge his honor. Still, unaware of the German force upon the road, he hurried up his own corps and part of De Failly's—the Turcos belonging to the latter, and the Emperor speaks of DeFailly's "rally"—and advanced to Douay's support, when he encountered on the 6th, near Worth, the army of the Crown Prince. He had, we believe, 40,000 men, but, as the Emperor says, 35,000 while his enemy had quite 100,000 available, and the battle became a massacre. Again and again the French charged down the slopes, sometimes cutting the German battalions, says an eye-witness, "as a scythe cuts wheat," but always meeting the same heavy, continuous, remorseless fire. The terrible defect of French troops, their inability to resist the temptation to hasty firing offered by the breech-loaders, began to tell; the Germans, brave as themselves, but educated, and therefore cooler, pressed steadily up the inclines, and, after a loss of 10,000 men in killed and wounded and 5,000 prisoners—MacMahon's and the Crown Prince's statements, dissonant at first, now exactly tally—the entire corps was driven in headlong rout back toward Nancy. So complete was the rout that thirty guns and six mitrailleuses were left behind; and the Marshal, after a momentary halt at Saverne, finding the Germans still upon him, fled to Nancy, there, if possible, to reform. He has been there joined by De Failly and conscripts from Chalons, and ought to have 70,000 troops, who, however, are cut off by German cavalry from all communication with Metz. Meanwhile, the Army of the Centre had also done its work. After the scenic absurdity at which poor little Louis received his baptism of fire, General Frossard, with another *corps d'armee*, is isolated as that of MacMahon, had occupied Spicheren—the hill which overlooks Saarbruck—and here he was attacked by General Goben, Steinmetz's second in command, and, as at Worth, was repulsed. The French occupied a singularly powerful position, the lines stretching one above another across a hill so steep that its ascent in the face of an enemy appeared impossible. Still, up this steep hill went the Germans, again and again and again, new regiments marching forward as those before them withered away—some companies of 260 men emerged with less than forty—until the French, destroyed by the steady, deadly fire, mowed down by artillery from an eminence upon the right, and perhaps short of ammunition, fled in utter confusion towards Metz, pursued sharply for some few miles by German cavalry, but not by the main body. Had the Germans known the truth and followed, Metz might have been taken and the first campaign ended; for during some hours Metz was in anarchy. The Emperor is said to have been away—we should think an impossibility—but the staff, by the testimony of all eye-witnesses, utterly lost its head, did not know where the different corps were, could give no orders, and expected to see the enemy momentarily before Metz. The Emperor was writing despondent telegrams. Metz was full of beaten soldiers, and but one perfect corps was within the lines. The Germans, however, who had been terribly handled, and are enthusiastic in their admiration of French courage, wanted ammunition and reinforcements, and contented themselves with throwing forward their immense strength of cavalry. All the villages between Saarbruck and Metz have been seized; bodies of German horsemen have been met between Metz and Nancy, thrown forward, doubtless, to cut telegraphs and railways between those two points; and the Army of the North, hitherto untouched, has joined the Army of the Centre under Steinmetz, and both are believed to have advanced amidst frightful torrents of rain to the final attack. The Crown Prince is at Saverne, only forty miles away, and the entire German army, 350,000 strong, may be regarded as threatening Metz. The situation of the Emperor is almost hopeless.

He is Cæsar, not King; he must have victory, or be dethroned; he dare not pursue the path of safety, fall back on Chalons, and calling all France to his aid, fight his great battle there. He must fight before Metz, and he has with him at the most but five corps, 150,000 men, and such reinforcements as he may have received by rail. These may have been considerable; but Metz was so badly provisioned that he has been compelled to load the rails with commissariat trains—he says so himself—an invaluable force. Trochu's *corps d'armee* 35,000 strong, has been detailed in Paris to shoot her citizens; another large garrison is at Lyons; troops cannot reach him at Metz except by way of Nancy, communication with which may be by this time interrupted; and, most fatal sign of all, it is doubtful if the tocsin now sounding through France will "yield." The citizens have been disarmed to make Cæsarism easy; for eighteen years scarcely a man outside the army had seen a rifle; the Chassepot in unused hands goes off, as About says, of volition; and the first town called on to rise, Nancy, has refused. "If our soldiers are beaten," says the Mayor, "What would our citizens be?" The Emperor must fight where he is, and as he is; and it is with a deep sigh for glorious France, though with no regret for him, that we state our conviction that even French heroism cannot avert the result. Metz and the empire must fall together, and, as we believe, reflecting on the demoralization of surprise produced by the German victories, on the incredible blunderings in all the supply departments—even the Chassepots, it is said being short—on the want of trusted Generals, on the excuse which will be offered to French patriotism in the fall of the empire—which produced alike the war and the want of preparedness to meet it—on the fear with which the announcement of a republic will be received by the peasantry, who are hoarding gold in all directions—and, above all, on the want of time produced by the frightful energy of the German chiefs, we doubt whether, if King William is but wise—if he contents himself with the recognition by France of his house as Emperors of Germany and of all that title implies, and with payment of the expenses of the war, not yet heavy—the new government of France can avoid accepting peace. Guerrilla war is impossible against breech-loaders, for government cannot keep stores of cartridges on every hill-side, nor can any possible rising enable the French to outnumber the Germans on the field. Greater numbers than theirs could not be fed. We fear deeply—for if Metz falls, the German triumph will be dangerously complete—that unless the Prussian King yields to his press, demands the old line of the Vosges, or otherwise misuses the favor of Providence, the war is at an end, and Germany for a generation arbiter of the world.

## Soldiers' Panics.

*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*

The French soldiers appear to be singularly liable to panics. The *Siecle* recently gave an account of a false alarm at Bouzonville, some miles to the east of Metz. A sentry who lost himself came suddenly upon another, who immediately fired and shot him dead. The contagion of firing set in, and the whole cordon of sentinels discharged their rifles. Many other instances in which French soldiers have given way to such sudden impulses can be mentioned. In the Crimea in January, 1855, at break of day, after a perishing night of snow-storms, the advanced posts of a regiment encamped on the Inkermann plateau, believing themselves to be surprised, cried "Aux armes!" In a few seconds they saw they had aroused a false alarm, but it was too late. The regiment which was encamped in column, took up the cry, tumbled out of bed, and rushed to the piled arms. The locks were frozen, and, on being put on full cock, which was done by the men at once, would not remain so; the hammers not catching fell, and the rifles went off. The first division of the column thought it was attacked in the rear; the second believed itself surrounded, and so on for the other divisions. For some time disorder was at its height, and the officers were powerless. The panic was communicated electrically to all the neighboring regiments, in which the same things were instinctively repeated. Curiously, no one was wounded. What was most worthy of remark on this occasion was the instant cocking of the rifles. The tumblers of almost all the locks held a little moisture, which mixed with the hardened grease, caused an obstruction, and so the hammers fell and the guns went off.

On the 30th of May, 1859, Canrobert's third corps was at Prarolo, on the right bank of the Sesia; a storm came on, and after it was over the men went to the piles of arms to dry and clean them. Finding some of the charges moistened by the rain, they discharged the rifles, which in many cases missed or hung fire. One after another the whole corps of 2[illegible],000 men fired off their rifles, battalion after battalion, in all the divisions. The most positive orders not to fire were unavailing, and all this occurred when a great strategic movement, which was to be kept secret from the Austrians, was in progress. It was impossible to stop the firing; if it ceased at one point it began at another, and agitation consequently prevailed during the whole evening and part of the night.

On the 31st of May, 1859 (says a Garde Nationale Mobile in the *Spectateur Militaire*), we crossed the Sesia after Palestro. At 4 o'clock we were all on the right bank. The change was so rapid that we might well believe ourselves without a line of retreat; in large corps such things are divined by instinct. On returning to camp, after a reconnoissance, the cry "Aux armes!" was heard throughout our division, and all the troops round Palestro were on the alert. It was a false alarm. Such a panic often occurs during a campaign, and always without reason. Sometimes it gains the old troops, who are less susceptible than the young and untried. A few minutes generally restores the sense of security, but in the meanwhile some seize their arms through prudence, although, acting on the general impulse, others do so without motive, the rest through inexperience; all dreading a surprise which is generally quite improbable.

The "Garde Nationale" makes a practical suggestion for the abatement of such panics, and says that it would be sufficient if the trumpeters sounded "*la berloque*," which calls the soldier to his meals or to his rest. He also adds that an assured line of retreat singularly increases the confidence of troops. It is not enough that the staff should have this confidence; they should know how to communicate it to the troops they direct. Incessant marches and countermarches always leave the soldiers in doubt and dread; the longer action is delayed, the more terrible becomes suspense—the unknown and the apprehended.

## An Official Prayer for Peace.

The Bishop of London, as provincial Dean of Canterbury, has forwarded to the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury a form of prayer which he and the Archbishop of Canterbury have agreed to recommend as a help to private devotion during the continuance of the present war. The Archbishop, in a letter to the Bishop of London, states that he found that precedents were against the issuing of a public form of prayer while his own country is not engaged in the war. The form recommended is as follows:

"O Almighty God, King of all kings, whose power no creature can resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to them that truly repent; assuage, we beseech Thee, the horrors of this war, which Thou hast permitted to break forth in Europe; restrain the passions of the combatants; inspire the conquerors with mercy, and the vanquished with submission to Thy will; give patience to all who suffer; prepare for the summons those who are called to die; and set to this warfare bounds which it may not pass. We pray Thee, O God, speedily grant peace to the nations, and so overrule, in Thy good providence, the course of all events, that our patient anxieties may end in the spread of righteousness, enlightenment, and true liberty, and thus Thy Kingdom may at last be established on earth. And this we pray through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior, the Prince of Peace. Amen."

## What the Combatants Want—A Letter from Berthold Auerbach.

*Translated for the New York Evening Post.*

I was wandering through the villages and forests of my native country, when the sounds of war from over the Rhine reached my ear. The solitary wood-cutter leaned on his axe and asked, "What does the Frenchman want?" The stone-breaker on the road held the hammer in his hand, the reaper in the field let the sickle rest, and in the village the old man who was teaching the children, all asked, "What does the Frenchman want?" Here and far off it was said, "The Frenchman has had a bad harvest; he is coming to get something from us." Yes, indeed, the Frenchman has had a bad harvest, but in a different way, and not from this year alone; and that is why he wishes war, while for war the worst pretext is good enough with him.

And what I said to many a parting man courageous for the combat, to many a one remaining behind, with a rigid, earnest face, I will now proclaim to the whole German people, to those fighting abroad and to those waiting at home: In these quiet days, when every one is unsheathing his sword, all minds—as in the waiting-room of a railway station—are in agitation, in suspense. We count the minutes, we ask, "Why not begin?" The time until something is done seems so long and weary. Our hearts have not been able to put up with the idea that such a war is possible in our days, that the peaceful acquisitions of two nations should be at stake through the gambling of an adventurer, declaring war against civilization. However, this is the case, and ever again the same question arises, "What does the Frenchman want?" I am going to tell you.

The Frenchman has a bad conscience, he is displeased with himself, and, therefore, he wishes to deafen himself by the din of war, and, as he cannot put his own miserable household in order, he wants to make a row in the world! He is at war with himself, and, therefore, seeks to stir up quarrels with others. He sees his neighbor, the German nation, quiet and prudent, steadily working, increasing in well-being, arrive at unification, make wholesome laws, and administrate conscientiously for the public welfare. The whole world looks with respect on all this. The Frenchman, alone, instead of taking an example, what does he do? Jealous of his neighbor, he wants to destroy the harvest of his strenuous labor, and, in doing so, speaks of liberty and civilization! But behind this is a greed for territory—a common rapacity. Our hills are crowned with verdant foliage; the French have despoiled their forests! And deep under the soil which the farmer tills, lies from times immemorial the coal which furthers our industry. The French want to take our coal beds on the Rhine and on the Saar, and speak at the same time of liberty, and of civilization which they are to bring us! Why? Who can bring what he has not got himself, and what cannot be stolen? The man who governs the French has often acted the lucky gambler. He has speculated on the cupidity and the baseness of men and has won. On the stupidity and baseness of the Germans he has also speculated; he has hoped to find men foolish and vile enough to take his part.

But what had he to experience? He has already helped us to victory, the most beautiful and indestructible! The wicked one was going to bring us a curse, and he has brought us a blessing already. There is no more a North Germany and a South Germany; there is nothing but a united Germany! We no more allow ourselves to be torn asunder, so as to be nothing, and to be considered as nothing in our disunion. The French have an immoral dance—they call it the can-can. The war-dance to which Napoleon now plays the fiddle is the war can-can.

What do the French want? To fight—haughtily to try their strength against their peaceful neighbor, and to conquer tracts of land because of his own accord nobody has a desire to participate in French grandeur.

What can the French write on their flag for a device? Nothing more than this: "We want to fight and rob." But what do we Germans want? What can we write on our banner? We fight for the purest and holiest cause, and for a century the struggle for the equal rights of men before the law has lasted. Let us not forget—for we Germans are just over toward our present enemy—that the French have done much in this struggle. Equal rights before the law have been gained in all essential points. To-day Germany fights for the equal rights of nations.

What do the French want? They want the preponderance, the guardianship over nations, the prestige. They are impertinent enough to say to the neighboring people, "You dare not feel well; for I myself am not well; you dare not arrange your affairs as it seems best to you; you must eat the soup as I salt it for you; and of course everything that I like to eat must be served to me first—I am the chosen people of liberty and civilization!" The bragging of Frenchmen, behind which they hide their greediness for territory, must receive the blow which it deserves. No agreement, no means of culture would help us. We no more blush at our own abjectedness; now the blood must be spilt that ought to have risen to our face. Our German device is, "Equal rights to all nations!" We free ourselves and the world from the arrogance of the French, and free the French from their own arrogance. We know what we want, and dare proclaim it to the world. The French must look for a pretext themselves, and try to persuade the world by all sorts of artful means. As sure as truth triumphs over untruth, so surely the victory will be ours.

## Scenes and Incidents in a Former Advance on Paris.

The graphic pen of Carlyle has described the invasion of France seventy-eight years ago, which, in its military aspect, is in many respects paralleled to-day. The advance toward the French capital was then under different circumstances from the present, and the system of warfare has in the meantime completely changed, but the events of that day still continue to be a subject of constant study with military writers, and are now invested with special interest.

The political ferment of the time and the advent of popular leaders to power is thus depicted: [We quote from Carlyle's French Revolution, Vol. III.]

"Two great movements, as we said, agitate this distracted national mind; a rushing against domestic traitors, a rushing against foreign despots. Mad movements both, restrainable by no known rule; strongest passions of human nature driving them on; love, hatred, revengeful sorrow, braggart Nationality also vengeful,—and pale Panic over all! Twelve hundred slain patriots, do they not, from their dark catacombs there, in death's dumb-show, plead (O ye legislators) for vengeance? Such was the destructive rage of these aristocrats on the ever-memorable tenth. Nay, apart from vengeance, and with an eye to public salvation only, are there not still in these Paris (in round numbers) 'thirty thousand Aristocrats' of the most malignant humor; driven now to their last trump-card? —Be patient, ye Patriots; our 'New High Court' 'Tribunal of the Seventeenth,' sits; each Section has Four Jurymen; and Danton, extinguishing improper practices wheresoever found, is 'the same man you have known at the Cordeliers.' With such a Minister of Justice shall not Justice be done?—Let it be swift then answers universal Patriotism; swift and sure!"

Carlyle next gives us a life-picture of the scene in the alarmed capital, not unlike what may be repeated within a few days:

"Nor does the other movement slacken; the rushing against foreign despots. Strong forces shall meet in death-grip; drilled Europe against mad, undrilled France, and singular conclusions will be tried. Conceive, therefore, in some faint degree, the tumult that whirls in this France, in this Paris! Placards from section, from costume, from legislative, from the individual patriot, flame monitory on all walls. Flags of danger; the Pont Neuf—over the prostrate statues of Kings. There is universal enlisting, urging to enlist; there is a tearful-boastful leave-taking; irregular marching on the Great Northeastern Road. Marseillese sing their wild 'To arms!' in chorus; which now all men, all women and children have learnt, and sing chorally in theatres, boulevards, and the streets; and the heart burns in every bosom: *Aux armes! Marchons!*—What a pulse is striking in the covert; how Rome's raced Moiteville his tilden is taken [illegible]—Charles Weill in Aubry-le-boucher street, with a poor surgeon who had known him, Danton [illegible] knowing what [illegible] to make of him. The barriers are sometimes open, oftener shut; no passports can be had; Townhall Emissaries, with the eyes and claws of falcons, flitting watchful on all points of your horizon! In two words: Tribunal of the Seventeenth, busy under howling galleries; Prussian Brunswick, 'over a space of forty miles,' with his war-tumbrils, and sleeping thunders, and Briarean 'sixty-six thousand right hands'—coming, coming!

"O Heavens, in these latter days of August he is come! Duboisy at last not yet guillotined when the news arrives that the Prussians were harrying and ravaging about Metz; in some four days the tears that Longwi, our first strong-place on the border, is fallen 'in fifteen hours.' Quick, therefore, O ye improvised Municipals; quick, and even quicker. The improvised Municipals make front to the time. Enrolment urges itself; and clothing, and arming. Our very officers have now 'wool epaulettes;' for it is the reign of Equality, and also of Necessity. Neither do men now answer and *on ami* ... [illegible] ... 'Free people of Antiquity did,' we have Journals and the Improvised Commune suggested; which shall be well. 'Infinitely better, meantime, could we suggest where arms are to be found. For the present our *citoyens* chant chorally *To arms;* and have no arms! Arms are scarcely; passionately; there is joy over any musket. Moreover, intrenchments shall be made round Paris; on the slopes of Montmartre men dig and shovel; though even the simple suspect this to be desperate. Ask: Tricolor sashes speak encouragement and reward. Nay, finally, 'twelve members of the Legislature go daily, not to encourage only, but to put a hand and delve;' it was decreed with acclamation. Arms shall either be provided; or else the ingenuity of man crack itself and become frantic. Leon Beaumarchais, thinking to serve the Fatherland, and do a stroke of trade in the old way, has commissioned 60,000 stand of good arms out of Holland; would to Heaven, for Fatherland's sake and his, they were come! Meanwhile railings are torn up, hammered into pikes; chains themselves shall be welded together into pikes. The very coffins of the dead are raised for melting into balls. All church-bells must down into the furnace to make cannon; all church-plate into the Mint to make money.

"The military situation is thus laid down:

"And Longwi has fallen basely; and Brunswick and the Prussian King, with sixty thousand, will beleaguer Verdun; and Clairfait and Austrians press deeper in, over the Northern marches; 'a hundred and fifty thousand' as fear counts, 'eighty thousand' as the returns show, do hem us in; Cimmerian Europe behind them. There is Castries and Broglie chivalry; Royalist foot, 'in red facing and nankeen trousers;' breathing death and the gallows. And lo, finally, at Verdun, on Sunday, the 2d of September 1792, Brunswick is there. With his King and sixty thousand glittering over the heights, from beyond the winding Meuse River he looks down on us, on our 'high citadel' and all our confectionary ovens (for we are celebrated for our confectionary); has sent courteous summons in order to spare the effusion of blood!"

The advance toward Paris is thus described:

"And so Brunswick advanced from stage to stage; who shall now stay him—covering forty miles of country? Foragers fly far; the villages of the lower Champagne are hurried; your Hessian forager has only 'three sous a day;' the very emigrants, it is said, will take silver-plate—by way of revenge. Clermont, Sainte-Menehould, Varennes especially, ye Towns of the Night of Spurs; tremble ye! Procureur Sausse and the Magistracy of Varennes have fled; brave Boniface Le Blanc of the *Bras d'Or* is to the woods; Mrs. Le Blanc, a young woman fair to look upon, with her young infant, has to live in greenwood, like a beautiful Bessy Bell of Song, her bower thatched with rushes; catching premature rheumatism. Clermont may ring the tocsin now and illuminate itself! Clermont lies at the foot of its Cow (*Vache* so they name that Mountain), a prey to the Hessian spoiler; its fair women, fairer than most, are robbed; not of life, or what is dearer, yet of all that is cheaper and portable; for Necessity on three-half-pence a day, has no law. At Sainte-Menehould the enemy has been expected more than once—our Nationals all turning out in arms; but was not yet seen."

The principal closing scene of the campaign, remembered as the Cannonade of Valmy, in which the army of the Duke of Brunswick was finally repulsed, is thus told:

"At 7 in the morning the mists clear off; see Kellermann Dumouriez, second in command, with 'eighteen pieces of cannon' and deep-serried ranks, drawn up around that same silent windmill on his knoll of strength; Brunswick, also with serried ranks and cannon, glooming over to him from the height of La Lune—only the little brook and its dell now parting them. So that the much-longed-for has come at last! Instead of hunger and dysentery we shall have sharp shot; and then!—Dumouriez, with force and arm from looking on from a neighboring height, can help only with his wishes in silence. Lo! the eighteen pieces do bluster and bark, responsive to the bluster of La Lune; and thunder-clouds mount into the air; and echoes roar through all dells, far into the depths of Argonne Wood (deserted now); and limbs and lives of men fly dissipated this way and that. Can Brunswick make an impression upon them? The dull bright Seigneurs stand biting their thumbs; these Sansculottes seem not to fly like poultry! Toward noontide a cannon-shot blows Kellermann's horse from under him; there bursts a powder-cart high into the air with knell heard over all; some swagging and swaying observable;—Brunswick will try! '*Camarades*' cries Kellermann, '*Vive la Patrie! Allons vaincre pour elle.*' Come let us conquer for her. 'Live the Fatherland,' rings responsive to the welkin, like rolling fire from side to side; our ranks are as firm as rocks; and Brunswick may recross the dell, ineffectual; regain his old position on La Lune; not unbattered by the way. And so, for the length of a September day—with bluster and bark; with bellow far-echoing! The cannonade lasts till sunset and no impression made. Till an hour after sunset, the few remaining clocks of the district striking seven; at this late time of the day Brunswick tries again. With not a whit better fortune! He is met by rock-firm, by shouts of *Vive la Patrie!* and driven back not unbattered. Whereupon he ceases; he retires to the 'tavern of La Lune;' and to raising a redoubt lest he be attacked!"

## Miscellaneous War Items.

The Prussians have in arsenal a spare breech-loading new needle-gun for every soldier in the army of the North German Confederation.

—Some of the French Consuls in Prussian towns asked for permission to remain in Germany during the present war, but were refused by the Prussian Government.

—Cardinal Cullen orders, by letter from Rome, that prayers be offered in the Catholic churches of Ireland for the success of the French arms. When the news reached Dublin, the bands played the "Marseillaise" and "Garry Owen."

—*Putnam's Magazine* calls Napoleon "the imperial Jack Sheppard, the most stupendous of public criminals, the shabbiest of private intriguers, the most monstrous of egoists, whom the whole race of man should vomit forth" as its greatest opprobrium and pest.

—A citizen of St. Louis was recently found lying asleep on the steps of a door, with war maps in his hand, and subsequently charged with drunkenness. To the amazement of the officer, he claimed to have been made insensible by an effort to reconcile the differences in the several war maps published by the newspapers. As the policeman could not swear positively that the stupor which he had found him in was the result of liquor, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

—The young men of Choisy-le-Roy called to do duty in the *Garde Mobile* went in a body, previous to their departure, about 140 strong, to the cemetery of the city, in order to honor the memory of Rouget de l'Isle, whose remains were transferred there recently. The young men laid a wreath of evergreens on the grave of the poet of the Marseillaise. No speeches were made, but the beautiful hymn which the dead poet had composed was chanted with so much fervor and feeling that most persons present were moved to tears.

—The little Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who is bitterly hostile to Prussia and Bismark, attempted to shield the other day a French spy detected in his dominion, against arrest by the Prussian authorities. Bismark is said to have telegraphed to him immediately, threatening the petty monarch with annexation of his domains to those of his more loyal and patriotic cousin, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in case he gave vent any more to his animosity against the North-German Government.

—Krupp, the Prussian cannon manufacturer, of Essen, displays the utmost liberality toward the government during the present war. All the horses of his immense establishment were placed at the disposal of the government. He is building, at his own expense, two hospitals for seriously wounded soldiers who can not be moved any considerable distance, and still must have more careful attendance than they can receive at a camp hospital. A good many other private citizens of Prussia are following this example.

Some Prussian prisoners, conducted by two or three gendarmes, were defiling before the Cafe Turc, on the Place Royale, Metz, when the driver of a country cart, a stout fellow of about thirty, forced his way through the crowd, and, laying his great hand on the cap of one of the captives, called out to him, "Well, Bismark!" The prisoner turned suddenly and answered by a violent kick, at which the crowd cried out "Bravo, Prussian!" The countryman was about to fall on the other, when a soldier of the garrison interposed and said to the peasant, "You are a coward to insult a prisoner." The bystanders applauded afresh, and a policeman coming forward took the man in custody, amid the applause of the people.

—A correspondent says of the Bavarians: "I believe them to be the broadest, heaviest, and most muscular soldiers in Europe; they are admirably armed, equipped, and mounted, and turn out in a style which can only be approached by crack English or Saxon regiments. They are, moreover, full of fight—an obstinate, stiff-necked, fierce-tempered breed of athletes, terrible foes for the under-sized, half-developed French linesmen to encounter. Their cavalry and artillery are simply beyond praise. The Saxons, too, are glorious fellows; we all know how they fought in Bohemia, four years ago, in a hopeless cause, and in how the Saxon division was the only one in Benedek's army that never lost a gun or a standard, although its losses in men were tremendous."

—Edmund About thus tells of Forbach: "The honor of the day, it is only right to declare, belongs to the Prince Imperial. The soldier is no courtier; you will know how to appreciate at its just value this little dialogue which I caught in passing: 'I say, the Emperor was jolly plucky.' 'Fine deal! it's his business.' 'But the young one—I saw him; he was in the hottest of it, and didn't duck to the bullets.' 'That, now—that's good.' Another story, of charming simplicity. It is of the Prince; 'But, General,' he said, 'they're firing at us.' 'Yes, your Highness,' replied General Frossard. 'Then, there are men so daring as to fire upon the Prince Imperial?' 'Quite so, your Highness.' 'Very well, let us see.' And the boy stands still in the midst of the bullets. When I say the boy, I mistake; he was a man when he returned from the field."


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# THE FALL TRADE.

## A Revival—The Result of the Spring Business—Condition of the Money Market—The Crop Prospects—A Good Trade Anticipated—The Taxes on Merchants Reduced.

*From the New York Tribune, Aug. 25.*

The merchants of this city are busily engaged in preparing for the fall trade, which will shortly commence. In fact, in some branches the fall trade is beginning to be brisk. This is largely the case with commission houses, and jobbing houses engaged in trade with the far West and South. The customary order in which trade moves is as follows: First comes the trade of the manufacturer, next of the commission dealer; next of the jobber selling to distant customers, and finally that of the jobber selling to neighboring and city dealers. The manufacturer is compelled to look far ahead of the season, to anticipate styles, to devote the spring and summer to the manufacture of goods for fall trade, and the late fall and winter to the production of goods for spring and summer. As these are produced, the commission dealer is called on for advances to keep the factory running. Selling on time, and advancing to manufacturers, renders it necessary for a commission merchant who does a considerable business to employ a large capital, and, in most cases, to use his credit in addition. This is done by accepting the drafts of the manufacturer, who realizes money on the acceptance by either getting it discounted at his bank or selling it through a note-broker. Hence, the condition of the money market becomes a very important consideration in making calculations for a season's business.

During the summer now closing money has been very abundant, loaning readily at 3 or 4 per cent on call. There has also, throughout the season, been a good demand for mercantile notes, and the obligations of first-class houses have found ready sale at from 6 to 7 per cent per annum. Those rates invariably advance as the fall season approaches, as the effect of the drain of money to the West and South, to move the crops, is always anticipated even before it commences. Beside, during the fall season the operations of merchants are on a much more extended scale than at other seasons, and a greater amount of money is needed to conduct their business. These causes have already operated to advance the rates at which mercantile paper will sell, and good acceptances and single names are now offered at 8 per cent per annum. The ease in money which has existed during the summer has been beneficial to the manufacturer, who has been enabled thereby to obtain money at low rates at the season when he required it most. There have been but few failures in the general trade of the city during the summer, partly owing to this abundance of money, and partly on account of the careful manner in which business has been conducted. It may be remembered that at the opening of the spring trade the prospect was anything but encouraging. In fact, merchants generally anticipated a dull and unprofitable season. This led to a careful management of their business, a curtailment of expenses, a limitation of credit, and the carrying of reduced stocks. The result has been that the dangers that impended have been averted. Though business cannot be said to have been very profitable, the season has been more favorable than was anticipated. The late fall and winter are, however, the trying seasons. Then the acceptances of the commission houses, advanced to manufacturers four or six months earlier, become due, as also do the notes given by the jobbers for the goods purchased for their fall trade. If the season has been prosperous and collections good, of course these obligations are easily met; but if—as has been the case very often of late years—collections are slow, and money at the height of the season is scarce and commands high rates, many failures occur. So many merchants are really insolvent, and doing business, in effect, on borrowed capital, that a tight money market in the fall season brings them to grief. As long as they can continue to borrow from Peter to pay Paul their notes are paid, but when they can no longer borrow they fail.

Important as is the condition of the money market in producing a good or a poor business season, still more important in its bearing on business is the condition of the crops throughout the country. A good crop is ordinarily the forerunner of a good and profitable business season. Our merchants are at this season of the year, and earlier, anxiously examining into the condition of the growing and gathered crops, and base calculations, in great measure, on their condition. A good crop of itself, however, is not sufficient to guarantee a good business. The demand must be sufficient to render the price remunerative to the producer. Last fall we had a very abundant harvest, but its abundance caused the price of grain to decline so much that farmers would not sell, or if they did sell they received scarcely enough to repay them for the outlay necessary in raising the crop. In consequence the farmer was unable to pay the local dealer to whom he was, in most cases, greatly in debt, and the retail dealer was, therefore, unable to pay his account with the Eastern jobber. The result was a very unprofitable season for merchants, in place of the unusually good one that was anticipated. This year the drouth in Europe had caused prices of grain to materially advance, even before war was declared. It is believed that farmers will realize a good price for their grain throughout the season, even if the war should soon terminate. If it should continue, the waste and destruction incident to war, and the withdrawal of such vast numbers of men from agricultural pursuits, cannot fail to keep up the prices of our Western products.

The general feeling throughout the city among our merchants, based on the favorable condition of the agricultural interests of the country, is that a very good fall trade will be experienced during the coming months. The jobbers engaged in Western trade are already quite busy. There are many Western men in town thus early enough to make purchases, and the season opens well. The war in Europe directly affects the dealers in many classes of dry and fancy goods manufactured in France. The rise in gold occasioned by the war of course affects dealers in any and all classes of goods. There has been an advance in the prices of German and French goods amounting to from 10 to 20 per cent. This does not seem a large advance, considering the causes that have induced it. Should the war continue, undoubtedly these goods must advance still more. In Prussia, it is well known, every man is a soldier, and already all the young and able-bodied men between certain ages are in the army. This has interrupted manufacturing, and throughout the kingdom a large proportion of the factories are closed. Should this continue long, a scarcity of certain kinds of foreign goods must be produced. The moderate advance which has already taken place is explained by the feeling that the war may not be a long one, and the caution that prevents speculation, when a sudden cessation of hostilities might again reduce prices. The war between Austria and Prussia closed very suddenly. The entire prospective trade in goods manufactured by the belligerent nations were, in consequence, changed. Merchants learned from their experience at that time the danger of too extended operations dependent for success on a continuation of war.

The new internal revenue law has lightened the burden of the merchants to as great an extent as of any class. The tax on sales, which all wholesale merchants were required to pay, has been repealed. Another minor tax, but one amounting to considerable in the aggregate—namely, the stamp tax on receipts—has also been repealed. The changes in the tax law will add materially to the profits of some of our great houses, the taxes heretofore paid by them, but now required no longer than October 1, amounting to from $10,000 to $50,000 per annum.

# THE CANADA FIRES.

## At Ottawa and Elsewhere.

*Ottawa (Aug. 20) Despatch to the Montreal Herald.*

The danger is nearly over this morning, and the city is clear of smoke, the wind having taken a favorable turn during the night. A little rain this morning. The fire, however, still rages in the surrounding neighborhood.

Never in the history of a city has a more exciting day been seen than yesterday. All sorts of rumors were current, exaggerated and wildly improbable, as usual on such occasions, but it must be said that the citizens of Ottawa and the surrounding neighborhood behaved in a manner which did them infinite credit, and the coolness which was displayed by the authorities did very much toward saving the city from any danger.

Early in the morning whole families of refugees from the flames might be seen entering the city. Farmers, who but yesterday were possessed of a handsome competency, walked wearily along carrying their wealth upon their backs, and followed by their wives and little ones.

It was not from one quarter only that this flock of refugees came. Some were from the other side of the river, who had been driven in by the fire which rages in the neighborhood of Chelsea, and where numbers had to float down on rafts.

Seen from the city before daybreak this morning, the horizon in rear of New Edinburgh was crimson with the reflection of the fires raging in that quarter. A view of the scene from the belfry of the City Hall showed the progress of no less different bodies of fire. There was also a bright blaze in the direction of Chelsea, and a telegram this 11:30, to your correspondent, states fires just entering; that village expected to be burned.

About 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. Alfred Perry, Fire Inspector of the Royal Insurance Company, Montreal; Guardian William McRobie, of No. 2 Station; Guardian Frank McCulloch, of No. 5 Station; William McDonald, and other Montreal firemen, arrived in the city, bringing with them the "Union" pump engine and a quantity of hose.

Mr. Perry at once proceeded to Chelsea to have a look at the progress of the fire in that direction. The engine and hose were taken from the cars and left at the station.

Two drunken men leaped out of the "Ann Sisson" last night, and one was drowned.

Shortly after dark last night most of those engaged in fighting the fires returned. At about 1 o'clock a few drops of rain fell, which cleared the atmosphere. There were no positive fears as to Hull, but it was thought best to watch, and Mr. Eddy, with his men, aided by others, have gone to work. We regard ourselves as being for the present free from danger. Yesterday many at Chelsea began to pack up to leave. The fire was advancing rapidly from the south side, and all hopes were abandoned. The mills were stopped and the men tried to check the fire, which was making its way up the bank of the river from the piling ground toward the mill. The men worked all day and struck work in the evening as it was impossible to stay the flames. Above Chelsea there is no fire of any account, and people feel secure. Mr. Grant's body has been found; a large sum of money which was in his possession, belonging to the English Church, and became so confused by the heat and smoke that he was unable to make his way from the building. A Mrs. Allan was burned to death near Huntley. Mrs. Harten's body has not been found yet. The fire was fast approaching Mr. Patterson's residence, at the head of the Deep Cut last night, and but for reinforcements from the city, his buildings would have been destroyed. When the fire attacked the house of Mr. George Dampeer, of Goulbourne, he brought out some $1,300, but what became of it he knows not, but thinks the wind blew it away, as it was all in notes. Mr. Fred. Richardson burned up yesterday. In the confusion he had rushed from his house to avoid the fire and smoke; his friends missed him, and supposed he had been caught in [illegible] About 5 o'clock, Mr. Woodburn, [illegible] approaching danger to the fair grounds of the Agricultural Society, selected the [illegible] to proceed to the scene. Upon [illegible] they made a path with axes through the woods, and the men extended [illegible] buckets. After two hours' hard labor [illegible] was overcome.

Some persons in and about Ch[illegible] engaged all day yesterday in bur[ying] goods and clothing in the ground.

There was no further advance [at] Gloucester last night. Since the [illegible] of the sufferers of Gloucester [illegible] of several others who have been [illegible] destitute.

A fire was burning all night at [illegible] Quarries, and it was reported that [illegible] ings were destroyed.

There is no injury done by fire in [the town]ships of Bowman, Portland, Wakefield, [illegible] home, or the back part of Templeton.

OTTAWA, [illegible]

To-day the city has filled up [illegible] again very thickly. Not much news [illegible] in from the surrounding districts [illegible] night. At Chelsea they were still [illegible] the fire, which was closely hemming [the] village. All movables were [illegible] moved from the stores and private [houses] and placed in the fields, and every [illegible] man was out at the fires. Your correspondent came in last night from the Blanche [illegible] the Lower Canada side, and the fire [illegible] spreading very rapidly in that direction [illegible] Burbank's Corners was expected to [illegible] every moment.

Great destitution prevails on all [sides] large numbers of families are in the [illegible] on charity. The City Council has vot[ed] [illegible] to their relief, and collections were [illegible] in all the city churches to-day. C[ommittees] have been appointed to receive and [distribute] provisions and clothing.

*Prescott (Aug. 22) Correspondence of the [illegible] Times.*

I came out this morning from Ottawa [through the] country on the entire line of the Prescott Railway is on fire on both [sides] the way from Ottawa to Prescott.

Nothing can surpass the gloom [that has] settled over Central Canada at the [illegible] through which this part of the country [is] passing. No one in this district has [illegible] sky for days. The sun, when he [illegible] at all through the dense, all-pervading [smoke], is a blood-red luminary, whereat one [illegible] to look.

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the conflagration [illegible] gress (and for aught anybody knows [illegible] ginning), when we consider that [illegible] overrun and in many places totally de[stroyed] an area of at least over 2,400 square [miles of] territory one-fourth the size of [the Pro]vince of Manitoba. Of the amount [of damage] done even the faintest estimate [cannot be] formed.

The Ottawa *Citizen* publishes this [morning] a two-column list of the sufferers in [the town]ships of Nepean, Huntley, and G[oulbourne], alone, while the fire is known to be [raging in] the fine townships of Fitzroy, Osgoode, [Marl]borough, Tarbolton, Goulbourne, N[illegible], ea, Hull, Templeton, Marsh, and [illegible] ery township between Ottawa City and Lawrence, and for sixty miles on both [sides of] the Ottawa River, from Ottawa [illegible]. [illegible] Most fortunately there [has been] scarcely any wind for the past three [illegible] erwise God only knows where all the [illegible] end. As it is, a very considerable [part of] Central Canada is in ashes, and the [progress] of the flames is unabated. It is per[fectly im]possible to see the condition of [things] in this section, and a feeling [of] dejection overspreads the [illegible] Even while I write, the [smoke] is so dense in the streets of Prescott [that it] is impossible to see a stone's-throw, [and it is] feared that the town may not [escape] scathed. Should a violent wind spring [up, it] is heart-sickening to contemplate the [result] which would certainly ensue. Many [persons] have perished already, either by fire [or suffo]cation. I passed through two mills [illegible] way in the township of Osgoode [on Satur]day. The flames nearly reached [the win]dows of the cars in some places, [and the] panes of glass were broken by [the heat] along the way. I have seen farmers [illegible] dejected and in a state of [illegible] with the smoke from the smouldering [re]mains of their devastated farms and [home]steads. The worst feature is that [illegible] self is destroyed in many places by [the fire]. All the rich land, the black loam, [illegible] covered with alluvial deposit, are [illegible] totally, and rendered utterly [illegible] except by a process so tedious and [illegible] that their ruined owners could not [illegible] take it.

This condition of affairs in this [district re]quires the prompt intervention of [govern]ment and the liberal contribution of [the chari]table to alleviate the evil consequent [upon this] disaster so wide-spread and ruinous [as is] almost unparalleled in the history [of the] country.

# A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

## The End of a Wealthy Desp[erado]—A Man Who Has Brought [illegible] Eleven Victims—Wedding [illegible] and December, and What [illegible] of It.

*From the Memphis Ledger, August [illegible].*

The death of John H. Ward at [the hands of] Dr. O. B. Knode, at Hot Springs, [on Wed]nesday, was the result, indirectly, of [a long] crate and cold-blooded scheme [illegible] some weeks ago to take the life of [his] son-in-law, Mr. W. A. Ammons, of [illegible].

The Ward-Ammons family history [was] decidedly eventful and abundantly [illegible] ant. Mr. Ward is a Kentuckian, [and] though he has lived in Tennessee, [in] New York, and California and [many] other places. He has been a [illegible] man, always in difficulties, [who] killed his man and always managed [to get] clear, so he boasted. He is said [to have] killed eleven men in one day. [illegible] ago he separated from his wife [at] Helena, Arkansas. Some time later [he] bought seventeen thousand acres [of land] around Hot Springs. A Mr. [illegible] Shreveport, alleged that he advanced [the] money to buy the land on speculation [and] was to have been an equal partner. [He,] however, were in Ward's name, [illegible] Barnes was the loser in a long [law]suit. Ward went to California [illegible] said to have been conspicuous on the [Vigilance] Committee in the early history of [that State.]

His daughter, Miss Jennie Ward, [was mar]ried, about the breaking out of the [war, to] Mr. Lewis Jones, of Somerville, [illegible] young man of wealthy and highly [respectable] connections. They removed to Prairie [county,] Arkansas, where he had large [plantations.] Ward, belonged to some Confederate [com]mand, but the year 1864, a band of [guerrillas] came one evening and stayed all [night.] Next morning their horses were [missing.] They suspected Jones and forced [a] confession, and to take them to the [place] where they found Ward holding the [horses.] They hung Jones and Ward both [on the] spot. This double tragedy was soon [illegible] forgotten amid the stirring events [of the] war, and the young widow Jones went [with] her mother, who was keeping a [illegible] store in Helena. Being well educated, very intelligent, Mrs. Jones supported [herself] comfortably for some time forward by [teach]ing school.

Two or three years ago Mr. Ammons, [a] [illegible] widower of 50, removed from [illegible] Mo., to Helena. He went into business [and] was reputed quite wealthy. He was [a native] of Virginia, had lived in California, [was in]telligent—particularly in business matters, [and had] two boys, and was doubtless considered [by the] young widow Jones and her shrewd [mother] a good "catch."

He was caught, or she was, or both, [and] for the name of Jones was soon merged [into] that of Ammons, and their two hearts [were] supposed to be beating with one-hope.

They removed to Forest Hill, a [farm and] piece of property on the Memphis & [Little] Rock Railroad, eighteen miles from M[emphis,] which Mr. Ammons bought, but did [not] over to his darling little wife, as she [thought] he should. They lived together three [years,] but not as happy as [two] doves. They discovered [that] they had not struck their [natural] "affinities," and affairs grew [un]pleasant. Forest Hill was sold. [Mr. Am]mons went to visit her mother at Helena [and] Ammons went to Forest City, on the [Mem]phis & Little Rock Railroad. Then [they came] back last spring, with his two boys [now] grown now, and settled in his present [resi]dence, on Allen avenue, where he [illegible] all houses. Having amassed sufficient [he] desired to settle down and spend [the re]maining days in peace and quiet.

Seven weeks ago he went to Hot Springs [in] charge of Doctor Knode's two little daughters, who had been at St. Agnes, and Mrs. Dr. K.'s sister-in-law. Mr. Ammons [and family] have been friends for the last [illegible] years.

At Hot Springs he found his young [wife] teaching school under the name of [Mrs.] Jones, from her first husband. He [found] Mr. John H. Ward, was also there, [who] after his land and whetstone quarry [illegible]. He and his daughter had always been [on good] terms, but he was only slightly acquainted with his son-in-law, it seems. They [met in] the street, and merely for three days [illegible] Mr. Ammons was not known to the [people as] the husband of Mrs. Jones. He [was] the guest of Dr. Knode. On the [illegible] Mr. Ward was very cordial. He [desired to] effect a reconciliation, he said, [between his] daughter and son-in-law, and, after [some talk,] induced Mr. Ammons to write a [letter] to Mrs. Jones, proposing to forget the past, and live together as man [and wife] should. Mr. Ward carried the letter [to her,] but brought no reply.

On Sunday, six weeks ago yesterday, Ward invited his son-in-law to visit [him, as he] was unusually gracious. He said [his daughter] had been sick, but will reply in a [day or] two, and I can almost assure you [it will] be favorable, and then all these little [troubles will be] ended." [illegible] ing to his whetstone ridge in sight, [illegible] yours and mine in common." Mr. A[mmons] "Jennie" would come back he would [buy her] a nice home in Hot Springs or Memphis [and] treat her well. They separated in the friendliest manner.

On Monday morning about 11 o'clock, Mr. Ammons was returning from a visit [to a] sick man, he saw Mr. Ward step into [a house] and come out with a double-barrelled [gun.] When he came in front of the house, Ward raised the gun, and Ammons looked [at him, sup]posing that he wanted to see what he was [going to] shoot at. At that instant the gun went [off,] and Ammons fell his arm fell powerless [by] his side. He broke for Dr. Knode's [house, a] hundred yards off, and Ward tried [to shoot] him off, and fired the other barrel at [him,] without effect. Mr. Ammons escaped [into the] office, and Dr. Knode dressed his wounds. [The] full load of buckshot entered the [arm and side] of the left arm above the elbow, cut [the ar]teries, and lodged directly against his [illegible] without going through the skin.

The rest of this unpleasantness [is soon] told. Mr. Ammons labored under the [impres]sion that Mr. Ward was lurking around [to kill] him in his bed. Dr. Knode guarded [his pa]tient carefully, and thereby incurred [Ward's] displeasure. They had not been [previously] acquainted. While Mr. Ammons was [in] bed, an old lady from New Orleans [illegible] large was on her neck, called and [illegible] the Doctor performing an operation, [illegible] clined, telling her it would be, certainly [fatal.] She called again, and said she had [illegible] or two to live any how, and would [take the] responsibility on herself. The Doctor consented reluctantly—others had pronounced [illegible] The next day, two weeks after [the shoot]ing, Mr. Ammons, in company with

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Important as is the condition of the money market in producing a good or a poor business season, still more important in its bearing on business is the condition of the crops throughout the country. A good crop is ordinarily the forerunner of a good and profitable business season. Our merchants at this season of the year, and earlier, anxiously examine into the condition of the growing and gathered crops, and base calculations, in great measure, on their condition. A good crop of itself, however, is not sufficient to guarantee a good business. The demand must be sufficient to render the price remunerative to the producer. Last fall we had a very abundant harvest, but its abundance caused the price of grain to decline so much that farmers would not sell, or if they did sell they received scarcely enough to repay them for the outlay actually incurred in raising the crop. In consequence the farmer was unable to pay the local dealer to whom he was, in most cases, greatly in debt, and the retail dealer was, therefore, unable to pay his account with the Eastern jobber. The result was a very unprofitable season for merchants, in place of the unusually good one that was anticipated. This year the trouble in Europe had caused prices of grain to materially advance, even before war was declared. It is believed that farmers will realize a good price for their grain throughout the season, even if the war should soon terminate. If it should continue, the waste and destruction incident to war, and the withdrawal of such vast numbers of men from agricultural pursuits, cannot fail to keep up the prices of our Western products.

The general feeling throughout the city among our merchants, based on the favorable condition of the agricultural interests of the country, is that a very good fall trade will be transacted during the coming months. The jobbers engaged in Western trade are already quite busy. There are many Western men in town this early enough to make purchases, and the season opens well. The war in Europe directly affects the dealers in many classes of dry and fancy goods manufactured in Germany and France. The rise in gold occasioned by the war of course affects dealers in any and all classes of goods. There has been an advance in the price of German and French goods amounting from 10 to 20 per cent. This does not seem a large advance, considering the causes that have induced it. Should the war continue, undoubtedly these goods must advance still more. In Prussia, it is well known, every man is a soldier, and already all the young and able-bodied men between certain ages are in the army. This has interrupted manufacturing, and throughout the kingdom a large proportion of the factories are closed. Should this continue long, a scarcity of certain kinds of foreign goods must be produced. The moderate advance which has already taken place is explained by the feeling that the war may not be a long one, and the caution that prevents speculation, when a sudden cessation of hostilities might again reduce prices. The war between Austria and Prussia closed very suddenly. The earlier prospects of trade in goods manufactured by the belligerent nations were, in consequence, changed. Merchants learned from their experience at that time the danger of too extended operations dependent for success on a continuation of war.

The new internal revenue law has lightened the burden of the merchants to as great an extent as of any class. The tax on sales, which all wholesale merchants were required to pay, has been repealed. Another minor tax, but one amounting to considerable in the aggregate—namely, the stamp tax on receipts—has also been repealed. The changes in the tax law will add materially to the profits of some of our great houses, the taxes heretofore paid by them, but now required no longer than October 1, amounting to from $10,000 to $50,000 per annum.

## THE CANADA FIRES.

**At Ottawa and Elsewhere.**

*Ottawa (Aug. 20) Despatch to the Montreal Herald.*

The danger is nearly over this morning, and the city is clear of smoke, the wind having taken a favorable turn during the night. A little rain this morning. The fire, however, still rages in the surrounding neighborhood.

Never in the history of a city has a more exciting day been seen than yesterday. All sorts of rumors were current, exaggerated and wildly improbable, as usual on such occasions, but it must be said that the citizens of Ottawa and the surrounding neighborhood behaved in a manner which did them infinite credit, and the coolness which was displayed by the authorities did very much toward saving the city from any danger.

Early in the morning whole families of refugees from the flames might be seen entering the city. Farmers, who but yesterday were possessed of a handsome competency, walked wearily along carrying their wealth upon their backs, and followed by their wives and little ones.

It was not from one quarter only that this flock of refugees came. Some were from the other side of the river, who had been driven in by the fire which rages in the neighborhood of Chelsea, and where numbers had to float down on rafts.

Seen from the city before daybreak this morning, the horizon in rear of New Edinburgh was crimson with the reflection of the fires raging in that quarter. A view of the scene from the belfry of the City Hall showed the progress of no less different belts of fire. There was also a bright blaze in the direction of Chelsea, and a telegram at 11:30, to your correspondent, states fires just entering; that village expected to be burned.

About 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. Alfred Perry, Fire Inspector of the Royal Insurance Company, Montreal; Guardian William McRobie, of No. 2 Station; Guardian Frank McCulloch, of No. 5 Station; William McDonald, and other Montreal firemen, arrived in the city, bringing with them the "Union" pump engine and a quantity of hose.

Mr. Perry at once proceeded to Chelsea to have a look at the progress of the fire in that direction. The engine and hose were taken from the cars and left at the station.

Two drunken men leaped out of the "Ann Mason" last night, and one was drowned.

Shortly after dark last night most of those engaged in fighting the fires returned. At about 1 o'clock a few drops of rain fell, which cleared the atmosphere. There were no positive fears as to Hull, but it was thought best to watch, and Mr. Eddy, with his men, went out, and others have gone to work. We recovered ourselves as being for the present free from danger. Yesterday many at Chelsea began to pack up to leave. The fire was coming on rapidly from the south side, and all hopes were abandoned. The [illegible] stopped and the men tried to check the fire, which was making its way up the side of the river from the piling ground to the mill. The men worked all day and worked in the evening as it was impossible to stay the flames. Above Chelsea there is no sign of any account, and people feel [illegible]. Mr. Grant's body has been found; he rushed into his house to try and save a sum of money which was in his possession, belonging to the English Church, and became so confused by the heat and smoke that he was unable to make his way from the house. A Mrs. Allan was burned to death at Huntley. Mrs. Harten's body has not been found yet. The fire was approaching Mr. Patterson's residence, at the head of the Deep Cut [illegible], and but for reinforcements from [illegible], the buildings would have been destroyed. When the fire attacked the house of Mr. George Burgess, of Goulbourne, he lost $1,200, but thinks the wind blew it [illegible]. Mr. Fred. Eichler [illegible] yesterday. In the confusion [illegible] from his house to avoid the [illegible]

[continued]

fire and smoke; his friends missed him, and supposed he had been caught in the flames. About 5 o'clock, Mr. Woodburn, seeing approaching danger to the fair grounds of the Agricultural Society, selected the Ottawa Rifles to proceed to the scene. Upon their arrival they made a path with axes through the woods, and the men extended in line with buckets. After two hours' hard labor the fire was overcome.

Some persons in and about Chelsea were engaged all day yesterday in burying their goods and clothing in the ground.

There was no further advance of fire at Gloucester last night. Since the last report of the sufferers of Gloucester I have learned of several others who have been rendered destitute.

A fire was burning all night at Robillard's Quarries, and it was reported that some buildings were destroyed.

There is no injury done by fire in the townships of Bowman, Portland, Wakefield, Denholm, or the back part of Templeton.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.

To-day the city has filled up with smoke again very thickly. Not much news has come in from the surrounding districts since last night. At Chelsea they were still fighting the fire, which was closely hemming in that village. All movables were yesterday removed from the stores and private houses and placed in the fields, and every able-bodied man was out at the fires. Your correspondent came in last night from the Blanche River, on the Lower Canada side, and the flames were spreading very rapidly in that direction, and Burbank's Corners was expected to be burnt every moment.

Great destitution prevails on all sides, and large numbers of families are in the city living on charity. The City Council has voted $1,000 to their relief, and collections were taken up in all the city churches to-day. Committees have been appointed to receive and distribute provisions and clothing.

*Prescott (Aug. 22) Correspondence of the Hamilton Times.*

I came out this morning from Ottawa. The country on the entire line of the Ottawa & Prescott Railway is on fire on both sides, all the way from Ottawa to Prescott.

Nothing can surpass the gloom which has settled over Central Canada at the visitation through which this part of the country is now passing. No one in this district has seen the sky for days. The sun, when he can be seen at all through the dense, all-pervading smoke, is a blood-red luminary, whereat one shudders to look.

Some idea may be formed of the terrible magnitude of the conflagration now in progress (and for aught anybody knows, only beginning), when we consider that it has now overrun and in many places totally devastated an area of at least over 2,400 square miles—a territory one-fourth the size of Cartier's Province of Manitoba. Of the amount of damage done even the faintest estimate cannot be formed.

The Ottawa *Citizen* publishes this morning a two-column list of the sufferers in the townships of Nepean, Huntley, and Gloucester alone, while the fire is known to be ravaging the fine townships of Fitzroy, Osgoode, Marlborough, Tarbolton, Goulbourne, North Gower, Hull, Templeton, Marsh, and, in fact, every township between Ottawa City and the St. Lawrence, and for sixty miles on both sides of the Ottawa River, from Ottawa City to Granville. Most fortunately there has been scarcely any wind for the past three days, otherwise God only knows where all this might end. As it is, a very considerable portion of Central Canada is in ashes, and the progress of the flames is unabated. It is perfectly deplorable to see the condition of matters in this section, and a feeling of deep dejection overspreads the inhabitants. Even while I write, the smoke is so dense in the streets of Prescott, that it is impossible to see a stone's-throw, and it is feared that the town may not escape unscathed. Should a violent wind spring up it is heart-sickening to contemplate the disaster which would certainly ensue. Many persons have perished already, either by fire or suffocation. I passed through two miles of railway in the township of Osgoode on Saturday. The flames nearly reached the windows of the cars in some places, and some panes of glass were broken by the heat along the way. I have seen farmers sitting dejected and in a state of stupefaction with the smoke from the smouldering remains of their devastated farms and homesteads. The worst feature is that the soil itself is destroyed in many places by the fire. All the rich land, the made land, and the flats, covered with alluvial deposit, are burnt out totally, and rendered utterly irreclaimable, except by a process so tedious and expensive that their ruined owners could not undertake it.

This condition of affairs in this district requires the prompt intervention of the government and the liberal contribution of the charitable to alleviate the evil consequences of a disaster so wide-spread and ruinous as to be almost unparalleled in the history of this country.

## A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

**The End of a Wealthy Desperado—A Man Who Has Brought Down Eleven Victims—Wedding of May and December, and What Became of It.**

*From the Memphis Ledger, August 20.*

The death of John H. Ward at the hands of Dr. O. B. Knode, at Hot Springs, last Wednesday, was the result, indirectly, of a deliberate and cold-blooded attempt made by Ward some weeks ago to take the life of his own son-in-law, Mr. W. A. Ammons, of this city.

The Ward-Ammons family history has been decidedly eventful and abundantly unpleasant. Mr. Ward is a Kentuckian by birth, though he has lived in Tennessee, Arkansas, New York, and California and various other places. He has been a desperate man, always in difficulties, generally killed his man and always managed to get clear, so he boasted. He is said to have killed eleven men in his day. Twenty years ago he separated from his wife; she lives at Helena, Arkansas. Some time before the war he bought seventeen thousand acres of land around Hot Springs. A Mr. Barnes, of Shreveport, alleged that he advanced the money to buy the land on speculation, and was to have been an equal partner. The deeds, however, were in Ward's name, and Mr. Barnes was the loser in a long unsuccessful lawsuit. Ward went to California, and is said to have been conspicuous on the Vigilance Committee in the early history of that State.

His daughter, Miss Jennie Ward, was married, about the breaking out of the war, to Mr. Lewis Jones, of Somerville, Tennessee, a young man of wealthy and highly respectable connections. They removed to Prairie County, Arkansas, where he had large property in land. Jones and his wife's brother, young Ward, belonged to some Confederate command, but operated chiefly near home. About, or during the year 1864, a band of Confederates called one evening and stayed all night. Next morning their horses were missing. They suspected Jones, and forced him to a confession, and to take them to the woods, where they found Ward holding the horses. They hung Jones and Ward both on the spot. This double tragedy was soon almost forgotten amid the stirring events of the war, and the young widow Jones returned to her mother, where she was keeping a millinery store in Helena. Being well educated and very intelligent, Mrs. Jones supported herself comfortably for some time forward by teaching school.

Two or three years ago Mr. Ammons, a well-to-do widower of 50, removed from St. Joseph, Mo., to Helena. He went into business, and was reported quite wealthy. He was a native of Virginia, had lived in California, was intelligent—particularly in business matters—had two boys, and was doubtless considered by the young widow Jones and her shrewd old mother a good "catch."

He was caught, or she was, or both were, for the name of Jones was soon merged into that of Ammons, and their two hearts were supposed to be beating with one-horse power.

They removed to Forest Hill, a handsome piece of property on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles from Memphis, which Mr. Ammons bought, but did not make over to his darling little wife, as she insisted he should. They lived together there over a year, but not as happy as two turtle doves. They discovered somehow that they had not struck their respective "affinities," and affairs grew unpleasant. Forest Hill was sold. Mrs. Ammons went to visit her mother at Helena. Mr. Ammons went to Forest City, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Then he came back last spring, with his two boys, nearly grown now, and settled in his present residence, on Allen avenue, where he owns several houses. Having amassed sufficient means, he desired to settle down and spend his remaining days in peace and quiet.

Seven weeks ago he went to Hot Springs in charge of Doctor Knode's two little daughters, who had been at St. Agnes, and Mrs. Smith, Dr. K.'s sister-in-law. Mr. Ammons and Dr. Knode have been friends for the last twenty years.

At Hot Springs he found his young wife teaching school under the name of Mrs. Jones, from her first husband. Her father, Mr. John H. Ward, was also there, looking after his land and whetstone quarry interest. He and his daughter had always been on good terms, but he was only slightly acquainted with his son-in-law, it seems. They met on the street, and merely for three days bowed. Mr. Ammons was not known to the public as the husband of Mrs. Jones. He remained as the guest of Dr. Knode. On the fourth day Mr. Ward was very cordial. He desired to effect a reconciliation, he said, between his daughter and son-in-law, and, after a long talk, induced Mr. Ammons to write a kind letter to Mrs. Jones, proposing to forget the past, and live together as man and wife should. Mr. Ward carried the letter himself, but brought no reply.

On Sunday, six weeks ago yesterday, Mr. Ward invited his son-in-law to take a walk, and was unusually gracious. He said: "Jennie has been sick, but will reply in a day or two, and I can almost assure you that it will be favorable, and then all these hills," pointing to his whetstone ridges in sight, "will be yours and mine in common." Mr. A. replied that he had property enough already, but if "Jennie" would come back he would buy her a nice home in Hot Springs or Memphis, and treat her well. They separated in the most friendly manner.

On Monday morning about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Ammons was returning from a visit to a sick man, he saw Mr. Ward step into a house and come out with a double-barrelled gun; when he came in front of the house, Mr. Ward raised the gun, and Ammons looked in an opposite direction to see what he was going to shoot at. At that instant the gun was fired, and Ammons felt his arm fall powerless by his side. He broke for Dr. Knode's office, a hundred yards off, and Ward tried to head him off, and fired the other barrel at him, but without effect. Mr. Ammons escaped to the office, and Dr. Knode dressed his wounds. A full load of buckshot entered the fleshy part of the left arm above the elbow, cut all the arteries, and lodged directly against his heart, without going through the skin.

The rest of this unpleasantness is soon told. Mr. Ammons labored under the impression that Mr. Ward was lurking around to kill him in his bed. Dr. Knode guarded his patient carefully, and thereby incurred Ward's displeasure. They had not been previously acquainted. While Mr. Ammons was yet in bed, an old lady from New Orleans, with a large wen on her neck, called and insisted on the Doctor performing an operation. He declined, telling her it would be certain death. She called again, and said she had only a day or two to live any how, and would take the responsibility on herself. The Doctor consented reluctantly—others had positively refused. The next day, two weeks after being shot, Mr. Ammons, in company with a number of friends, got away from Hot Springs and came to Memphis. The operation was performed, and the woman died.

Mr. Ward prosecuted Dr. Knode for malpractice. Some hard feelings were engendered, and Ward, it is said, threatened Dr. Knode's life. The doctor having a disabled and useless arm, and knowing the desperate character of the man, waited not for an attack, but at the first opportunity which was last Wednesday, the 17th inst., shot Ward dead in the street from his office door with a double barrelled shot-gun.

This is probably the end of a series of tragedies. It is but little more than a year since Mr. Ward killed a man in Louisville, Ky., but he managed, as usual, to throw the aggression on the other party, and went clear. He is survived by only two children—Mrs. Jones-Ammons, and a son about grown, at Helena. The deceased was nearly sixty years old, but was full of energy and life. He was a man of polished manners, and calculated to make friends; was highly intelligent, and thoroughly versed in the ways of the world.

## LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

**A Farm for Every Man Who Served in the Army or Navy—Full Text of Instructions.**

The following is a copy of the circular sent from the General Land Office to all Registers and Receivers, and containing instructions for the pre-emption of land under the provisions of the Army bill, passed at the last session of Congress:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Aug. 8, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—The following is the 25th section of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes," viz.:

SECTION 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the government, and every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps or revenue marine during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the government, shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any Register or Receiver of any Land Office required by law, be entitled to enter one-quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed; and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry this section into effect, and determine all facts necessary therefor.

By these provisions the Homestead law of the 20th of May, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof are modified so as to allow entries to be made by the parties mentioned therein of the maximum quantity of one-quarter section, or 160 acres of land, held at the double minimum price of $2.50 per acre, instead of one half quarter section, or 80 acres, as heretofore.

In case of a party trying to avail himself thereof, you will require him to file the usual homestead application for the tract desired, if legally liable to entry, to make affidavit according to the form hereto annexed, instead of the usual homestead affidavit, and, on his doing so, allow him to make payment of the $10 fee stipulated in the act of 20th of May, 1862, and the usual commissions on the price of the land at $2.50 per acre, the entry to be regularly numbered and reported to this office in your monthly homestead returns.

Regarding settlement and cultivation, the requirements of the law in this class of entries are the same as in other homestead entries. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner, Register, and Receiver.

AFFIDAVIT.

LAND OFFICE, AT ———.

I, ———, of ———, having filed my application No. —, for an entry under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 20, 1862, and desiring to avail myself of the 25th section of the act of July 15, 1870, in regard to land held at the double minimum price of $2.50 per acre, do solemnly swear that I am the identical ———; who was a ——— in the company* commanded by Captain ———, in the ——— regiment of ———, commanded by ———, in the war of 1861; that I continued in actual service for ninety days, and have remained loyal to the government; that said application No. — is made for my exclusive benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons, and that I have not heretofore had the benefit of the Homestead law.

Sworn to and subscribed this ——— day of ———, before ———

Register or Receiver of the Land Office.

Approved:
(Signed) J. D. COX, Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Aug. 8, 1870.

*Where the party was a regimental or staff officer, or was in a different branch of the service, the affidavit must be varied in form, according to the facts of the case.

## REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, Aug. 26th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lots E and M in the Milliman Tract; June 22 | $40,000 |
| Belden av, 246 ft w of Larrabee st, s f, 24x [illegible]; Aug. 18 | 8,500 |
| Willow st, bet Fremont and Bissell sts, s f, 48x112 ft; June 24, 1869 | 1,600 |
| Prairie av, 192 ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 50x177 ft; Aug. 15 | 18,841 |
| Western av, 100 ft s of Fourth st, w f, 24x [illegible]; Aug. 9 | 500 |
| Cornelia st, 75 ft w of Holt st, s f, 24x128 ft; Aug. 25 | 1,100 |
| Burlington st, 229 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 24x100 ft; Aug. 26 | 450 |
| West Twenty-second st, 144 ft w of Union st, 24x121 ft; July 26 | 3,000 |
| Hunt st, n e cor Elizabeth st, s f, 24x97 ft; Aug. 25 | 2,700 |
| [illegible], 96 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x 125 ft; Aug. 26 | 1,100 |
| Fourth st, 50 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 27x57 ft; Aug. 5 | 1,400 |
| Coolidge st, 96 ft w of Throop st, n f, 24x124 ft; Aug. 11 | 800 |
| Union st, 216 ft n of Maxwell st, e f, 25¾x100 ft; Aug. 23 | 1,150 |
| Chicago av, 111½ ft e of Reuben st, s f, 25x 125 ft, with buildings; Aug. 24 | 2,200 |
| Hubbard st, 94 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x94 ft; June 14 | 900 |
| Polk st, s e cor of [illegible] st, n f, 75x106 ft; Aug. 25 | 4,500 |
| W[illegible] st, 224 4-10 ft e of Ladimer st, s f, 24x 100 ft; Aug. 16 | 1,000 |
| SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. | |
| [illegible] place, 250 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 100x125 ft; Aug. 26 | 900 |
| WEST OF CITY LIMITS. | |
| W 3 acres of n e ¼, s w ¼ of n w ¼, Sec 1, 39, 13 e; Aug. 20 | 3,400 |
| Warren av, 166 ft w of Caroline st, n f, 51x 146½ ft; Aug. 13 | 500 |

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

In finances and in the markets generally, everything seems to be waiting for some important development in connection with the war. Everybody is prepared to hear some important news that shall determine whether the war is to be long or short, but from the flight of vague reports during the last two days there can be nothing definite eliminated except that the country is being devastated, as in the instance of the deliberate destruction of provisions and grain around the seat of war. In the grain markets here, the varying rumors in regard to the war keep prices fluctuating over a limited range, but the news is of too equivocal a character to cause a large movement of prices in either direction. In New York there is an equal state of uncertainty, and opinions are about equally divided as to whether the gold market is governed by a bull clique or a bear clique, or whether there is any clique at all.

In the local market money is moderately easy, and funds seem to be accumulating. The deposits of jobbers, and wholesale merchants generally, are increasing some, and the supply of loanable funds is increasing accordingly. At the banks all regular customers are accommodated without much difficulty, at the regular 10 per cent. In the open market the rates for money are from 1 to 1¼ per cent per month, and there is a good supply of money offered at those rates.

The firmer tendency of exchange shows that grain shipments from here are light, sales of exchange having been made between banks here to-day at par. At the counter, bankers sell at from par to 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The movement of currency toward the country was very light to-day, and is about balanced by the receipts from the same direction.

H. H. Nash, Esq., Cashier of the United States Depository in this city, informs us that he is now ready to pay the interest due September 1 on 10-40 United States bonds.

There are $194,567,300 of the 10-40s, and the total amount of semi-annual interest due September 1 is $4,864,182. The prospect of the disbursement of this amount of gold probably has an influence to prevent the advance in the price of gold.]

Among the new branches of trade which are springing up in connection with California, the *Prairie Farmer*, of this city, recently noted the fact that some Eastern men were buying native California horses in the vicinity of Los Angeles. These horses were bought at the rate of about $20 a head, and are to be driven to Salt Lake, 850 miles, and are to be shipped thence by the cars. The California horse is too light for heavy team work; but he is a much better horse for the saddle than the average of the horses used for that purpose east of the Mississippi River. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "There are still large bands of native horses in the southern portion of the State, and in the Tulare country, some ranches having three or four thousand. Nearly all these bands have been more or less improved by a mixture of American blood. These horses, when halter-broken, sell in small lots in this market at an average rate of not less than $40 a head."

The Big Horn expedition, of which there has been so much talk, and which was undertaken at so much hazard, turns out to be a failure, as far as finding any gold was concerned, and adventurers of that class will now have to turn their eyes toward New Mexico, which is probably the richest country in precious metals in the world. The Burro Mines, lately discovered there, are said to be the largest ledge of silver ore ever discovered. They consist of a vast body of silver ore cropping out from the surface to a height of several hundred feet. There is a cut across the ledge forty feet wide, believed to have been made many years ago. On the sides of the cut native silver in various forms is visible. Assays of the ore yield all the way from $100 to $12,000 per ton. The space covered by the ledge, several thousand feet either way, is already marked out in claims. The country is practically in the possession of the Apaches, but the mines will soon attract such adventurers as the Big Horners, and so open the way for the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The Indiana State Agency at New York is paying the principal of the bonds of that State due on the 1st of July, and, after September next, interest on the same will cease. These bonds were created some two years before the passage of the Legal-tender act, and we are made to be informed that their payment is [illegible] a depreciated paper. This [illegible] from the fact ion is the more to be regretted [illegible] the last of the debt of that State."

The following are the quotations for gold in New York, for securities in London, to-day, were received by Barratt & March:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening | 116⅝ | 1:30 p. m. | 116⅝ |
| 10:00 a. m. | 116⅝ | 1:30 p. m. | 116⅝ |
| 11:00 a. m. | 116⅞ | 2:30 p. m. | 116⅝ |
| 12:00 m. | 116⅝ | 3:00 p. m. | 116⅝ |
| 12:30 p. m. | 116⅝ | Close | 116⅝ |

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Affairs in Wall street were very dull. Money easy, at 4@5 per cent on call; for time loans, however, 7 per cent and a commission is demanded. Prime discounts quoted at 7 to 9 per cent, but anything below prime is closely scrutinized, and only passes at high rates of interest. Good mercantile paper in the open market ranges as high as 12 per cent per month.

Sterling quiet and firm, at 109¼@110.

Gold dull and steady; opened at 116¾; touched 116⅞ and 116½, and closed at 116⅝@116⅝. Carrying rates 3 per cent to flat. Clearances $74,000,000. The export to-morrow is expected to exceed $900,000.

Governments opened very strong, but closed weak and very dull.

State securities dull.

Stocks steady, but dull throughout the day.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $70,222,341; currency, $11,027,604.

## COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

| | Receipts 1870. | Receipts 1869. | Shipments 1870. | Shipments 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 3,892 | 4,425 | 5,823 | 1,330 |
| Wheat, bu | 73,737 | 62,052 | 38,543 | 72,797 |
| Corn, bu | 81,390 | 136,789 | 166,377 | 59,614 |
| Oats, bu | 102,375 | 49,193 | 42,104 | 23,785 |
| Rye, bu | 7,192 | 2,197 | 1,430 | 740 |
| Barley, bu | 39,680 | 3,800 | 2,455 | |
| Grass seed, lbs | 147,980 | 54,215 | 7,000 | 40,345 |
| Broom corn, lbs | 17,800 | | | 1,050 |
| Cured meats, lbs | | | 124,040 | |
| Beef, brls | | | 5 | |
| Pork, brls | | | 41 | 10 |
| Lard, lbs | | | 20,500 | 9,625 |
| Tallow, lbs | 4,610 | 11,325 | | |
| Butter, lbs | 71,080 | 15,419 | 15,900 | 8,694 |
| Live hogs, No. | 3,271 | 1,659 | 2,453 | 3,374 |
| Cattle, No. | 2,444 | 1,398 | 2,337 | 719 |
| Hides, lbs | 106,566 | 62,202 | 92,780 | 19,790 |
| Highwines, brls | 346 | 119 | 398 | 346 |
| Wool, lbs | 86,319 | 30,055 | 25,142 | 20,237 |
| Potatoes, bu | 3,338 | 1,349 | | |
| Lumber, m | 1,998 | 6,894 | 2,452 | 2,755 |
| Shingles, m | 780 | 2,682 | 3,580 | 3,157 |
| Lath, m | 47 | 948 | 123 | 248 |
| Salt, brls | 2,560 | 1,987 | 2,707 | 4,695 |

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 184 cars wheat; 129 cars, and 5,500 bu corn; 204 cars oats; 19 cars rye; 93 cars barley. Total (629 cars), 281,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 10,992 bu wheat; 2,943 bu corn; 3,412 bu oats; 748 bu rye; 4,182 bu barley.

There was a rather light attendance on 'Change to-day, and a dragging set of markets, though the aggregate of transactions was not small. The indecision about the war, which seemed to have been lessened for two or three days past, was renewed to-day, possibly, by discredited rumors of Russian intervention, and buyers were more cautious than usual, so that holders of breadstuffs were generally obliged to submit to a reduction in order to be able to sell largely. All closed dull.

Highwines were more active, but lc lower. Sales were: 250 brls iron-bound at 90c; 100 brls do at 89c; 50 brls wood bound at 89c; 50 brls do at 88½c; 350 brls do at 88c. The market closed with holders asking 89@90c for wood and iron bound lots respectively.

Lake freights were a shade less active, but firm at yesterday's figures, holders asking more, which shippers would not pay. A total of 9 charters was reported, at 6c for wheat, 4½c for corn, and 3½c for oats by sail to Buffalo. Corn to Ogdensburg was taken at 10c. Through rates to New York were 20c on wheat and 18c on corn.

Provisions were in more active inquiry for shipment, and firmer on pork and lard, while meats were unchanged. The reverse was the case for the future, there being numerous sellers, but no transactions. The views of dealers are gradually coming down in reference to next winter, as the crop of hogs will be a good one in number, without doubt, and there will be a magnificent corn crop on which to fatten them. We quote mess pork at $28.00 for winter, and $27.50 for summer; $23.75@24.00 for do, seller December; $27.00@27.50 for mess ordinary; $23.25@23.50 for prime mess, seller December. Lard at 15¾c for winter, and 15@15¼c for summer steamed; 13¾@14c for lard, seller December. Winter shoulders at 12½c; do rough sides at 14½@15c; do short ribs at 15¼@15½c; summer cured meats ½ @⅝c less than the above; summer sweet pickled hams at 18@18½c, the winter hams being all exhausted; hams for December delivery, 12½@13c; bacon shoulders at 13½c; bacon clear sides at 18@18½c; grease at 8@9c; and tallow at 9½@10c. Sales were: 630 brls mess pork at $28.00; 40,000 lbs Cumberlands at 14c; 16 brls tallow at 9½c.

Flour was dull and unchanged. There is very little demand here. The new flour comes in rather slowly. The old is in moderately full stock, and the millers do not seem anxious to put large quantities of new on the market till the old is cleared out. On the contrary, Eastern buyers seem disinclined to buy any more of the old than they can help; they would rather wait for the new, and pay a little more for a reliable article, though they do not want to purchase on a bare market. The indications are that flour will be quiet for some time to come. To-day there were more sellers than usual, and the consequence was several sales on private terms, which means a reduction from asking figures. There were few buyers, except at prices below the nominal quotations of the day. Sales were: White Winter Extras—50 brls not named at $7.25; 250 brls brands given on private terms. Red Winter Extras—25 brls not named at $6.00; 100 do at $5.00. Spring Extras—300 brls "Oriental" (new wheat) at $6.00; 1,650 brls brands given on private terms; 100 brls not named at $5.50; 75 brls do at $5.00; 50 brls do at $5.25; 50 brls do at $4.60. Unsound Spring Extras—200 brls not named at $4.50. Spring Superfines—75 brls not named at $5.00; 50 brls do at $4.50. Rye Flour—50 brls not named at $5.00. Total, 3,025 brls.

Wheat was dull and irregular, being lc lower on old, and 1@2c lower on new. [illegible]

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.

BUTTER—A firm feeling continues to prevail in this market. The demand is steady and fairly active, both local buyers and shippers being engaged, and the market is kept bare of desirable grades. [illegible]

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

[illegible]

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

LUMBER—To-night closes an active day at the wholesale lumber market, and in view of the fact that the offerings were of a better quality than for several days back, holders were enabled to realize an advance of full 25@50c per 1,000 feet on the upper grades. Common desc [illegible] demanded former prices. [illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry continues active, and as the stocks are not excessive, a firm feeling is manifested. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| First clear, 1-inch to 2 inch | $52.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch | 48.00@50.00 |
| Third clear, 1-inch | 38.00@42.00 |
| Third clear, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch | 40.00@44.00 |
| First and second clear flooring together, rough | 36.00@40.00 |
| Common siding | 16.00@18.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed | 30.00@32.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upward | 35.00@38.00 |
| A stock boards | 32.00@35.00 |
| B stock boards | 25.00@28.00 |
| Common boards, fencing, joist, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet | 12.00@14.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 14.00@21.00 |
| Dry common boards and fencing | 13.00@14.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00@14.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00@14.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 12c@ 14 |
| Cedar posts, round | 15 @ 25 |
| Lath | 2.75@ 3.00 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 3.75@ 3.00 |
| Sawed shingles, A or star | 3.25@ 3.50 |
| Ash, seasoned, ℔ m | 35.00@40.00 |
| Oak, seasoned, ℔ m | 35.00@40.00 |
| Whitewood, seasoned, ℔ m | 35.00@40.00 |
| Hickory, seasoned, ℔ m | 40.00@45.00 |
| Hickory axletrees, ℔ set | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Maple axletrees, ℔ set | 1.00@ 1.25 |
| Wagon tongues, each | 50@ 75 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11:15 a. m.—Consols, 91⅞@91¾; 5-20s, '62, 87¾; 5-20s, '65, 86¾; 5-20s, '67, 85⅝; 10-40s, 83¾.

LONDON, Aug. 26—4:30 p. m.—Consols, 91¾. American securities quiet; '62s, 87¾; '65s, old, 86¾; '67s, 85¾; 10-40s, 83¾.

Stocks dull; Eries, 17¼; Illinois Central, 109¼; Atlantic & Great Western, 23.

At Frankfort, bonds steady at 91¾.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Bourse dull; rentes, 60f 75c.

[illegible]

### New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

### Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

### New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 26.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 50 pkgs fish, 35 m heading, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 65 pkgs fish, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 25 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 pkgs fish, 450 m shingles, and sundries.
Prop Benton, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Empire, Ogdensburg, 85 pkgs fish, 783 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 566 bars R. R. iron, 70 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark Homer, Cleveland, 324 tons coal.
Schr Gem, Ahnapee, 90 cds bark, 50 cds wood.
Schr H. Fitzhugh, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr J. H. Holmes, Muskegon, 138 m lumber.
Schr Ben Flint, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Holland, 90 cds wood.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, 76 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 124 m lumber.
Scow Bowens, White River, 105 m lumber, 25 pkgs fish.
Barge Green Bay, Peshtigo, 650 m lumber, and sundries.

[illegible]

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

### Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

### Disasters.

COLLISION.—The bark Mary E. Perew collided with State street bridge on yesterday, and damaged that structure to a considerable extent. The injuries to the vessel were of a trifling character.

[illegible]

### Lake Freights.

[illegible]

### Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]


MEDICAL CARDS.

**Doctor Olin,**
88 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

**Chronic Diseases,**
DR. JAMES,

[illegible]

**Private Matters.**

Dr. J. H. CLARK—the old, well-known and reliable Specialist—at 136 Clark-st., corner of Madison cures all Diseases and Difficulties of a private nature—of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, and the effects of self-abuse—cured by new and infallible remedies. Special attention to Female Difficulties. Female Pills—$1—by mail. Send stamp for circular on "Married Woman's Safeguard," and "Private Medical Card." Address letters as above, or P. O. Box 6419, Chicago, Ill.

**Dr. Raphael**

[illegible]

**Dr. Franklin Brooks,**

[illegible]

**Dr. Townsend,**

[illegible]

**Dr. Bassett,**

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S MEDICINES.

# A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

*Or suffering with any of the following symptoms, which indicate disordered Liver or Stomach,*

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind,

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill,

WILL CURE YOU.

THEY ARE THE GREATEST

BLOOD PURIFIERS

[illegible]

REMEMBER, THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

[illegible]

REMEMBER, THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

[illegible]

REMEMBER, That these remedies have cured more cases of disease of the Digestive Organs than all others combined.

REMEMBER, THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Have been certified to by persons occupying the most dignified positions, both publicly and socially.

REMEMBER, THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Will renew your strength, give you a good appetite, and enable your stomach to digest properly.

REMEMBER, THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting away of the Body.

REMEMBER, THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the Medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

*The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic Known.*

[illegible]

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

*These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.*

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

## The Forest Citys, of Rockford, Defeat the White Stockings by 14 to 7.

### Other Base Ball Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 26.—The White Stockings came to Rockford to convince the Forest Citys that their victory of last June was no scratch, and to show the public in general that they could play base ball yet. They failed to convince, and the exhibition of their remaining skill was also a failure. They were beaten by a score of 14 to 7—two to one—and the Rockfords are even with them in the race of defeat. … [illegible]

## THE LATEST SWINDLES.

### Tricky Real Estate Agent—Disconsolate Widow—Intelligence Offices.

A TRAVELLING OPERATOR.

A very successful confidence man was recently in this city on a brief visit. He took his departure very unostentatiously the other day, leaving quite a number of citizens to mourn his absence, and to look and long in vain for his return. … [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

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… The bills at the other theatres still remain unchanged. The "Courier of Lyons" is still on the stage at the Museum, and in this connection it is but simple justice to Mr. Aiken to state that his claim in reference to the "Courier" is not that he has produced it for the first time in America, as stated in a communication published in the last issue of the TRIBUNE, but that he is producing Charles Reade's translation for the first time. The British Blondes are still at the Opera House and the Minstrels turn away people nightly from the Dearborn.

## LA SALLE STREET TUNNEL.

### Progress of the Work—The New Coffer Dam.

Good luck has attended the construction of the LaSalle street tunnel so far, and if fortune continues to smile, it will be completed by the first of July next, when the contract expires. … [illegible]

About 300 men will be put to work as soon as the dam is ready, and the structure will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### Miscellaneous Business Yesterday.

Circuit Court.

MINORS' PROPERTY.

Petition of J. B. Robbins, guardian. This is a petition of the guardian of Grant Vlear Redman for an order authorizing the sale of real estate. The realty is situated in DeKalb County, containing twenty acres.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

John Ghent v. Rudolph E. Schultz et als. Petition to declare and enforce mechanic's lien upon Lots 49 and 50, of Block 1, of subdivision of Block 29, in Section 7, 39, 14 east and improvements.

Union Hide and Leather Company v. Chapin & Brewster. Attachment against non-residents on an alleged indebtedness of $1,930.50.

Superior Court.

JUDGMENT.

Allen S. Taylor v. Charles B. Moore and Jasper R. Goodwin. By confession for $1,840.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

[illegible]

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

City Politics.

A meeting of Republicans of the Seventh Ward was held last evening at the corner of South Halsted and Mark street, to select delegates to attend the County Convention, to be held on Monday.

Mr. George Freeman was elected Chairman, and he explained the object of the meeting in a brief manner, in English first, and German afterwards. Mr. Adam Freck undertook the duties of Secretary. … [illegible]

Death from Chloroform.

A well-known merchant of this city, William W. Leonard, of the firm of Leonard & Lockhart, … died … from the effects of inhaling chloroform. … [illegible] … The sudden death of Mr. Leonard is sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. He was only 36 years of age, and was respected by all who knew him.

Announcements.

The free clinic at the hospital of the Alexian Brothers, No. 548 North Franklin street, will be held between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Dr. A. J. Baxter will perform operations without charge.

—A regular meeting of the Senate Debating Club will be held this evening, at Bryant & Stratton's Lecture Room.

—Rev. Robert Laird Collier has returned to this city, after an absence of several weeks, and will preach in the Church of the Messiah, on Sunday morning, as usual.

—The annual meeting of the Societe de Construction Franco-Americaine de Chicago, will be held in the Caledonian Hall, this evening, at 1½ o'clock, to elect a Board of Directors and receive the statement of the society.

Assault and Battery Case.

[illegible]

Explanation.

A paragraph appeared in THE TRIBUNE, recently, stating that Fred Jackson, a boy 13 years of age, formerly employed as newsboy on the Illinois Central Railroad, had been arrested for passing counterfeit money. … [illegible]

Mission Reunion.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

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Stabbing Affray.

About twenty minutes of 12 o'clock, last night, a man named John Foley, was severely stabbed in the left thigh and face by some person at present unknown. The injured man was so much under the influence of liquor that he could tell but very little of the affray, which occurred during a dance at the hall of Frank Lawn, No. 191 De Koven street. He was sitting in the saloon in front of the hall when first observed by Policeman Breidenbach. Foley boards at No. 664 Centre avenue.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for August 26, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. … [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

A belligerent bar-keeper named George Piepho was before Justice Hoisington, yesterday, for assaulting one Thomas Ellison. … [illegible]

—Thomas Walch, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and of a dark complexion, has been missing from his home, at Englewood, since Monday.

—John Sebastian, an insane man who is subject to fits, escaped from the Mercy Hospital, yesterday.

—We understand the census returns have been completed in the Third Ward, showing the following results: Inhabitants, 17,719; vacant dwellings, 214; number of dwellings, buildings, etc., 2,593; families, 3,341; deaths within one year, 251.

## HOTEL PERSONALS.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at this hotel, yesterday, were the following: General W. T. Sherman and daughter; J. F. Joy, Detroit; A. Mason, Davenport; Hon. W. T. Palmer, Omaha; J. W. Bunn, Springfield; W. N. Calmes, New Orleans; Hon. N. Dewey, Wisconsin; Hon. W. R. Fairfield, Iowa; H. K. Garfield, San Francisco; … [illegible]

## OHIO.

### Opening of the Fall Campaign—Speech of General Garfield, at Mansfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Aug. 26.—Sturges Hall was well filled this evening, to hear General Garfield open the State campaign, on the Republican side. … [illegible]

As he sat down, three rousing cheers were given for General Garfield and the Republican party.

### The Congressional Canvass in the Second District.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Hon. Job Stevenson, of the Second Ohio District, has returned. Strong influences are being used to induce him to reconsider his declination. It is believed by many that he will consent to become a candidate.

A young man, well dressed, supposed to be John Wehill, of Chicago, committed suicide by drowning, near the city, yesterday. Want of work and impecuniosity supposed to be the cause.

## MISSOURI.

### An Express Agent Attacked and His Safe Robbed of $10,000 on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Two men, masked and otherwise disguised, entered the United States express car of the Missouri Pacific train, due here at 6 o'clock this morning, at Scott's Station, about seven miles west of Jefferson City, made a fearful onslaught upon the messenger, John Cleveland, beat him severely, bound and gagged him, robbed his safe of $10,000 in money, and as the train approached Jefferson City, jumped off, and escaped. No clue has been yet ascertained as to who they were.

### Fatal Duel Near Memphis.

[illegible]

### Five Persons Killed by a Single Stroke of Lightning.

[illegible]

### Fire at Beaver Dam, Wis.

[illegible]

### Life and Property Destroyed by Lightning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Two houses and five barns in the vicinity of the Hudson River were destroyed by lightning last night.

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# FOREIGN.

[Continued from First Page.]

Prince Royal of Italy. The Papal Government no longer opposes the plan, and the Marquis Rapalo, stepfather of the Prince, favors its resumption. The Prince is 16 years old.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Special reports from Madrid state that the Junta has sent three deputies to Paris to maintain vigilant watch upon events, as complications are feared. These deputies will at once open communications with the Republican party of France, with a view to establishing a mutual course of republican action in the two countries.

Gunboats for the defence of the city have just arrived. The chief command in the squadron is confided to Captain Thomassen.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—The report of a quarrel between General Prim and his colleague, Zorilla, is explicitly contradicted.

## ITALY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A special to the World says that the mission of General Pfiole to Rome has been entirely successful. The Italian army is moving to the frontiers, and there are no symptoms now remaining of trouble, either in the Pontifical States or in Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times contains a despatch from Florence, stating that Prince Napoleon's demand for assistance is declined by Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The last company of French troops embarked at Civita Vecchia on Sunday, the 21st.

The Jesuits still urge the Pope to withdraw from Rome and establish himself at Malta.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Austria has asked the other great powers to give notice of any individual attempt at mediation between France and Prussia, and promises herself to act in accordance with this suggestion.

## WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Cuban news brings a report that the Spanish column recently had an engagement with the insurgents in the jurisdiction of Santo Spiritu, in which the Spanish loss was 600 men killed, wounded, and missing.

La Voz de Cuba, the organ of the volunteers, confesses that a detachment of forty Spaniards was surprised by the patriots, who killed twenty, and, according to some accounts, only five escaped.

The Diario de La Marina gives intelligence that the District of Sagua La Grand has been invaded by insurgent troops under General Lerda.

The Court of Appeals, Collector of Taxes' office, and the schools at Puerto Principe are all closed. It is supposed that these are the first steps towards the evacuation of that place by the Spaniards.

Coasting steamers, both from the north and south, arrive daily, filled with sick and wounded. The yellow fever is very prevalent. Several Spanish officers committed suicide while partially deranged from excessive heat.

Fighting continues incessantly throughout the island.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—The West India telegraph cable is completed to Santiago. Insulation is perfect.

## WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Pension office is receiving many inquiries in regard to rules governing the furnishing of artificial limbs. Where soldiers elect to receive commutation, an order for the payment of the amount at the rate of $75 for a foot, $50 for an arm, or other apparatus, will be issued at the Pension Office, and paid through the nearest agent. Such soldiers as have not heretofore been able, from the nature of their injuries, to wear artificial limbs, are entitled to the benefit of the act. Payment at the rates named is made in all cases every five years. The number of legless and armless soldiers now borne on the Pension Office is as follows: Number having lost both legs, 49; number having lost one leg, 4,687; number having lost both arms, 6,000; number having lost one arm and one leg, 21. Nearly all now applying are electing to take commutation. Applications will also be received where there has been the amputation or resections, in cases of anchylosis, paralysis, or other lesion of the limbs where the injury is of a kind to be relieved by mechanical contrivances, and of such extent as to form a basis for invalid pensions. Direct correspondence by applicants, with the Pension Office, will secure the benefits of the act without employing an agent.

BUSINESS OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Official returns of the business of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for July, 1870, show the net earnings to have been $31,475,300. Thus far the company has sold 21,303 acres of land, at an average of $4 per acre. The total amount of freight carried during the month was 11,719,000 pounds. The road will not be fully opened for business till the last of next week.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The Navy Department was not willing to give out the name of the officer promoted to fill Porter's place. Commodore T. A. Jenkins, Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, will, however, be made Rear Admiral, in place of whoever is advanced.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. J. Royce, President of Siberia, is in the city, and has accepted an invitation to address the colored Masons and Odd Fellows, at Leesburg, Va., next week.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The coin balance in the Treasury, to-day, was $100,776,000; currency, $25,000,000.

General Dent received a letter from the President, to-day, saying he should leave Long Branch for West Point, in a few days, but added that he did not know when he would return to Washington.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL PROMOTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Captain Thorton A. Jenkins is to be promoted to Rear Admiral.

NEW POST OFFICES.

The following Post Offices were established, and Postmasters appointed, yesterday, in Missouri: … [illegible]

## IOWA.

### Judicial Nominations—Newspaper Change—The Approaching Soldiers' Reunion—Letter from President Grant.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 26.—At the Republican Convention, in the Third Judicial District, held to-day in Corning, Adams County, J. W. McDill, of Union County, was nominated for Judge, … [illegible]

In reply to a letter of invitation, the Governor, to-day, received the following letter from President Grant:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.

To Hon. Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR: Your favor, asking me to be present at the Iowa Soldiers' Reunion on the last day of this month and the first of next, was duly received. It would afford me the greatest pleasure to meet again in peace the soldiers it has been my fortune to command in battle. The distance is so great, however, and my visit to the West so recent, together with engagements previously entered into here for about the same date, that I will have to forego the pleasure of accepting your invitation. I hope the Iowa soldiers will have a harmonious and happy reunion, and that all may appreciate the value and blessings of a union, they contributed so largely to preserve. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

### Value of Property in Scott County—The Coming Soldiers' Reunion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 26.—The estimated value of property in Scott County is over $27,000,000, of which amount more than half is in the township of Davenport.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad will run two extra trains to accommodate those going to the reunion at Des Moines.

## INDIANA.

### Methodist Conference at Indianapolis—Convention of the Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—The Thirty-first Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Indianapolis met here this morning, Bishop Quinn presiding. About fifty members are in attendance. … [illegible]

### Major W. C. Moreau, of Kokomo, Stricken with Paralysis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Aug. 26.—Maj. Wm. C. Moreau, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, was stricken with paralysis this evening at …

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… o'clock, at the Sherman House. His action left side paralyzed, and he is speechless. Dr. Nevins, resident physician, expresses doubts whether he will survive until morning.

# NEW YORK.

## Marked Stagnation in the Gold Market.

## Effect of the War on Our Foreign Commerce.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The stagnation in the gold room to-day was in remarkable contrast with the excitement and heavy transactions yesterday. It is accounted for by the supposition that in consequence of the rumors of the formation of new bull and bear pools, operators are timid about trying their luck; it is not probable that confidence will be restored until the early part of next week. The price to-day ranged between 116¾ and 116½, and closed at the latter figures. The rates paid for carrying ranged from 4 to 2 per cent to flat. Dullness pervaded all the other Wall street markets.

GOVERNMENTS.

There was little doing in government bonds, and in the stock markets the brokers amused themselves by running foot races.

MONEY

was easy, without change at 4 to 5 per cent on governments, and 5 to 6 per cent on collaterals.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm, but quotations are unchanged, the absence of decisive news from the seat of war dampens speculation.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON OUR COMMERCE.

The Commercial Bulletin to-day produces facts and figures to prove that our country is receiving no commercial advantages from the war. As war produces poverty, the belligerents must take a diminished amount of our products, and that the interruption of their commerce would produce a like effect upon the demand of other nations for our exportable commodities, while France, Prussia, and England, in their anxiety to find a market for goods designed for the fall markets of Germany and France would be liable to throw into our ports a large supply of foreign manufactures. This has proved to be the actual course of our foreign trade since the outbreak of hostilities. For the last six weeks, notwithstanding the almost total interruption of receipts from the German ports, the imports have been only half a million dollars below those for the same period of last year, while the exports, exclusive of specie, for the same time, had been 14,000,000 less than in 1869. The expectations of a large increase in the exports of food products have been but very partially realized. Indeed, the shipments of flour, wheat, cheese, and bacon for the last five weeks have been less than for the same period of last year, while in pork and lard only has there been any important increase.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

In the produce markets to-day no important variations are reported. There were large shipments of breadstuffs, mainly wheat, including a load to Antwerp, which is understood to be the beginning of heavy shipments to that port. The wheat goes, of course, to Germany to feed the armies. The German ports being closed by the blockade, Antwerp offers the best means for the transit of provisions to the Prussian frontier.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARREST OF RYAN, THE FILIBUSTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—General Ryan, the Cuban leader, was arrested just as he was leaving for Long Branch, this afternoon, on an old charge of having resisted a United States officer when previously in custody for violation of the Neutrality laws. He was bailed in $15,000.

THE BROOKLYN BANK FAILURE.

The depositors of the Central Bank of Brooklyn to-day appointed a committee of investigation. The bank, when it suspended business, had assets only about 15 per cent of its liabilities. There are no grounds on which criminal proceedings can be instituted against the officers of the bank, though their conduct is denounced in plain terms by the depositors.

THEATRE TICKET SPECULATORS.

Mayor Hall decided that theatres had no right to refuse their own tickets sold by sidewalk speculators.

GREELEY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Horace Greeley was nominated for Governor of the State of New York, this evening, by the Workingmen's Central Union, a local political organization.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

The spinners of Fall River have appealed for aid to the labor organizations in this city to sustain them in their strike.

## ILLINOIS.

### Railroad Contract Let—The Coming Republican State Convention—County Assessments.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 26.—The contract for building the Louisiana, Missouri, branch of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, starting from Whitehall, Jersey County, has been let to Messrs. Sheppard & Co., and will be built immediately. This will be an important and valuable feeder to the Chicago & Alton Railroad, as it opens a rich and growing section of country in Missouri.

It is understood that arrangements have been made with all railroads leading to this city to carry delegates, and others desiring to attend the Republican State Convention, to be held in this city on the 1st of September, at excursion rates.

From the report of the assessments of counties filed with the Auditor since my last telegram, I gather the following statistics: … [illegible]

The Sangamon County Agricultural Society will be organized next Tuesday.

### The Canvass in the Second Congressional District.

WAUKEGAN, Aug. 26.—This city elected another Farnsworth delegation to the County Convention.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 26.—The caucus resulted for Farnsworth, 215 against 60.

### Reunion of the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Regiment.

PEKIN, Ill., Aug. 26.—The reunion of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment in this city, yesterday, was a grand success. The welcome was given by Captain Brearly, and an address was delivered by Captain Henry. Resolutions on the death of Captain Moore, of Peoria, were adopted. The officers for the next year are: President, General Turner; Vice President, Colonel Warner; Secretaries, Captain McDermot and Captain Henry; Treasurer, Captain Bullock. Other addresses were made.

## THE WEST.

### Distribution of Indian Goods—Passenger Travel on the Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Aug. 26.—Commissioners, for distributing goods to the Indians, left here, to-day, for Fort Laramie.

The Omaha Southwestern Railroad expect to complete their first twenty miles of road on Monday next.

Two companies of infantry came down the river from one of the upper forts to-day, and will be sent west.

During the first six months of this year 7,659 passengers came east from California, and 11,594 went west.

## TENNESSEE.

### Political—Killed on the Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.—General Brown, candidate for Governor, will publish, to-morrow, a card defining his position. He does not recognize parties as they existed before the war, and agrees mainly with the resolutions adopted by the Democracy of Ohio at their last State Convention.

Jacob Stone, an old man, in a state of intoxication, was run over by a train of cars on the Memphis & Charleston Railway, last night, and killed.

R. M. Satwilder, agent of the Southern Express at Columbia, was stabbed last night whilst lying in his bed, near a window, by some one outside. The wound is dangerous. Robbery is the supposed motive.

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—COTTON—Demand moderate and prices firm; middlings, 17⅛c; sales, 900 bales; receipts, 128; stock, 9,544; … [illegible]

### Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red, $1.18. Corn dull and weak. Oats firmer; held at 44c, and 43c bid.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $4.10@4.15; refined, 21@21¼c. Not much doing.

### Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26.—Crude petroleum firm at yesterday's figures; no sales; spot or August at 9½c; September, 9¾c; October to December, 9⅞c; buyer all year, 10c; seller 9c; refined firm and advancing; … [illegible]

### Manitoba—Riel's Crowd Leaving the Country—Plunder of Fort Garry.

Fort Point, Red River, Seventy-five Miles South of Pembina, (Aug. 17,) Correspondence of the St. Paul Pioneer.

The steamer International arrived at Pembina on the 15th from Fort Garry, and put off about a dozen of the ringleaders of Riel's provincial government. It is not known whether Riel was among them, or whether he is getting out of the country by some other route. … [illegible]

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will heartily welcome deliverance from the hand of cut-throats that have oppressed them so long.

Every effort has been made by Riel and his adherents to inflame the minds of the French Canadians and half-breeds, by false reports of insults to Bishop Tache in Canada. At Fort Garry the Cross of St. George was torn down and trampled upon by a mob, but no one now talks of fighting the expedition.

Colonel Wolseley's command was expected about the 20th. It is believed that all the prominent rebels will be out of the settlement by that time. The long-looked-for "amnesty" had not appeared, and therefore the Riel crowd begin to look out for the "wrath to come."

## PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

### Climbing a Church Steeple—A Tailoring Job at the Summit.

The Newark Advertiser tells this startling story of an adventure in that place:

St. Patrick's Cathedral has a steeple surmounted by a ball, on which is a cross. The top of the cross is 215 feet above the surface of the ground, the height being but five feet short of that of Bunker Hill Monument. The steeple is of wood, square at the base, and tapering to a point. Along each angle, from the base to the point, are nailed, at the distance of four feet apart, ornamental knobs of wood.

All this wood work, being weather-beaten, in the course of time rots; especially the knobs and the cross, which present many small angles; so that it becomes necessary to attend now and then to the repairing of these parts. To erect a staging for the purpose, when a man of sufficient daring and coolness might climb and do the work, would not be the most economical method. Such men are rare, but they are to be found. The price charged for each ascent is usually about twenty-five dollars. The risk does not consist merely in the danger of becoming giddy and demoralized while clinging in midair to the outside of a steeple, and while the neighbors and passers-by are collecting in groups below and gazing upward, with bated breath and trembling knees at the climber. He must go up by clinging foot and hand to what he finds; and what he must cling to are these very knobs, rotting and weakening in the weather, and finally to the cross, already decayed and almost ready to drop. The man who does this sort of work in Newark is Mr. Frank Jacobus.

One day last month he was engaged to make an ascent of the cathedral steeple for the purpose of removing the old cross and replacing it with a new one. Going up inside the steeple to the highest admissible point, he reached out of the narrow window and felt one of the knobs to test its strength. Judging it to be strong enough, he swung himself out by it, and, scrambling up, caught hold of the next highest knob, and rested his feet upon the lower one. So far all right. He glanced around him, and then looked up along the line of knobs that reached far up to the ball of the cross, marking his hazardous way. It was something of an experiment. Were the other knobs, too, strong enough? Carefully and quickly he scrambled up and felt the knob next higher. It seemed to have sufficient strength. He pulled upon it. It bore his weight and up he went. Gathering confidence, he made his tests and drew his conclusions rapidly. He went up more and more quickly, at last scarcely caring to try the strength of the knobs before trusting his weight to them. Already two-thirds of the steeple was climbed. A few more efforts and his hand would be clinging to the cross.

He reached forth to raise himself. A slight scraping sound reached his keen ear, even in the breezes blowing strongly about his ears. The knob had moved under his pull—was giving way. A mist spread before his eyes. He felt himself falling backward. With a convulsive effort that lamed his back he clutched at something and brought himself forward again, and down he slid. His presence of mind had not once left him. He even tested the knobs as he slid over them, to see where he might trust to stop himself with the momentum of his falling. Gradually he even lessened the momentum. Then he fastened his grip upon a knob. It held him, and he was safe. The shout that went up from the observers in the street below almost reached his quickened ears, and it grew into a shout. He was not demoralized. He might have come down and given up the job. Not so. His purpose to go up to the cross was not changed. But he could no longer trust himself to the knobs on that angle of the steeple. He must get across to the next angle. He tried to reach, but the knob was just beyond his utmost strength of foot or hand.

The observers below were looking on in breathless suspense. They saw him go up higher, almost to the very spot whence he had fallen, and then at last reach out and swing himself across. He was now on another angle, clinging to an untried place and looking up at the long line of untested knobs. He went up more carefully, less rapidly, than before, trying every knob well before trusting his weight to it. Soon he was at the ball. Grasping that, he still himself up over it and sat himself down on it, with his feet on either side of the cross. There he waited awhile, though he seemed still to be busy. Then raising himself to his feet he stood beside the cross. With his hand he broke it in piecemeal and threw the pieces down, and they fell into fragments as they touched the stone walk. Then he descended, and in a few minutes was on the ground again, to be surrounded by some of the observers.

"A little frightened, eh, Frank," quizzed one of them, "when you slipped there?"

"Not a bit; just as cool as I am here, now, at this minute."

"Risky, though, wasn't it?"

"Well, yes, it was risky; but the worst of it was I tore my pantaloons."

"I don't see it."

"But I mended them."

"While you were sitting on the ball there?"

"Yes; I wasn't coming down with such a rent as that in them. The wind was blowing hard and things flapped, but I happened to have a self-threader that Billy Withers had given me this very morning, and I'd stuck it in my vest. I threaded the needle without looking at it, and sewed up the rent in a hurry."

"Well, Frank, you're a cool one."

"I have to be," he said, and he glanced around at some ladies who were grouped a few yards off, looking at him.

## STORM AND FRESHET IN CANADA.

### The Thames Overflowing—Great Western Track Swept Away—Great Destruction of Property.

ST. MARY'S, Ont., Aug. 24.

A great freshet took place in St. Mary's last night. After a heavy rain storm the Thames overflowed its banks in all directions, the torrent reaching a height unknown for the past eighteen or twenty years. One building was swept away, also three bridges on Trout River; a large number of live stock was drowned, and a great destruction of public and private property was sustained. Loss, about $8,000.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 24.

A heavy rain and thunderstorm occurred here last night. During the storm a fire broke out in the rear of Col. Richardson's office, used as a store-room for spare supplies of the Twenty-second Battalion. Considerable property was destroyed. The fire was occasioned by lime lying against the building and heating. An accident occurred at Beachville, on the Great Western Railway, caused by the Thames overflowing and breaking a culvert. A portion of the track was swept away. Some of the cars of the steamboat express going west were thrown off the track. No one was killed, and only two persons were injured. The dam of Mr. Miller's cloth factory was swept away.

INGERSOLL, Aug. 24.

One of the most extraordinary freshets that we have had for years occurred here this morning, doing immense damage. It rained incessantly last night, raising the water to an alarming extent in Mud Creek. At an early hour, this morning, the fire alarm was sounded, and the fire companies turned out to save the bridge and property. By great efforts they succeeded in breaking the jam against the bridge across the River Thames, and saved the bridge. The water in the creek, however, continued to rise steadily, taking away Mr. Stuart's mill-dam about 9 o'clock. This gave such an impetus to the water that it swept away the next dam, belonging to Mr. James Smith, and the most of the stone foundations of the mill, and all the machinery, doing a very great amount of damage. It also swept away the greatest part of the roadway of one of the principal streets, leaving an immense chasm almost in the centre of the town; and undermining the building belonging to E. Robinson and Mr. McIntyre. The former had to move out nearly all his stock. A little further down the creek a two-story house, belonging to Mr. Pool, was undermined, and was carried away. The water is now subsiding, and there is no fear of any further damage; but that already done to public and private property is at least $20,000.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The River Thames has risen nearly ten feet since yesterday, in consequence of the heavy rains of last night and this afternoon. The flats around the city are entirely submerged, and in the houses along the banks of the river the water is several feet deep. Petersville is flooded, the water being two or three feet deep in some of the streets. Rafts are employed to take people from their dwellings submerged by the water. The bridge on the Proof Line Road has been swept off, and traffic in that direction is completely stopped. The Adelaide street bridge is gone. Reports come in of other serious damages along the northern branch, and in the matter of the crops, fencing, bridges, &c., the loss will be very large. At the present time it is impossible to ascertain what the total loss will be. It is the greatest freshet we have had in this neighborhood for seventeen years.

### Ether Turning the Heads of Both Physician and Patient—A Terrible Struggle in the Operating Chair—The Patient Found in a Pool of Blood.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Andrews, of India street, a gentleman of about 55 years, stepped into Dr. Benjamin H. Ordway's office, at 18 Federal street, to have treated a sore on his hand, resulting from taking cold in a jam he recently suffered there. He saw the doctor then, and the next time either of the two men are spoken of is when the doctor went into the room where the servant girl was (she being the only person in the house besides the two men). His appearance frightened the girl, for he was literally covered with blood from his head to his feet, and she was still further frightened by the doctor's using a terrible threat in speaking of "that man."

Why she did not look into the matter then does not appear; but, about the time given above, a man rushed up to Officer Sterling and told him his presence was needed at Dr. Ordway's at once. He hastened there, and found a crowd about the door of the house. Entering, he was shown into the Doctor's office. There a sickening sight met his eyes. The Doctor lay back in an easy chair, all besmeared with blood and stupefied. The man Andrews was stretched out on the floor, his bosom exposed, and his lower garments disarranged. The officer spoke to the Doctor, and received no response. The man was also speechless.

Officer Sterling requested a bystander to call the nearest doctor, and Dr. Woods was soon present. The man in the meantime had been able to tell in a stupid way his story. He had called as above referred to, but knew not what took place from 2 till after 7 o'clock. By the side of the man was a large bottle of ether, and he thought he had taken some, and no doubt he had been under the influence all the time. Scattered on the floor were surgical instruments of all kinds, towels and cloths wringing wet with blood, and a bottle with a few drops of whiskey in it—a part of the confusion.

One of the doctor's hands was cut, and from the hand of the man before him the blood was forming a pool on the floor. This hand, which looked more like a piece of fresh beef than anything else, had eight long cuts in it, and all deep to the bones. The back of the hand, perfectly sound before, was all open, and cuts on the thumb extended to the wrist. Ordway was put to bed, and a policeman left to guard him. Before officer Sterling left, we learn that Ordway threatened him with injury, but was quieted. Andrews was then taken home, and his wounds dressed. He will lose his thumb, if not the use of the hand. Ordway could say but little in defence of such strange treatment, but wanted to refer it to a jury of doctors.

### Lynch Law in Kentucky—A Negro Outrages a White Girl and is Hung by a Mob.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 9.

On Tuesday evening last, the family of a Mr. D—ll, residing near Elizaville, in Fleming County, Kentucky, had occasion to be absent upon a visit to a neighbor. The house was left in charge of a daughter, a lovely girl, about 16 years of age. About 9 o'clock in the evening, the young lady was called to the front door by the ringing of the doorbell. Upon opening the door she found a stalwart negro standing on the portico. Without saying a word he seized her, and stifling her cries threw her down upon the floor and brutally ravished her. He then escaped.

When the family returned a few hours later, the horrible state of affairs was revealed, and the alarm was given to the neighborhood. The father of the outraged girl being one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of that locality, there was but one universal sentiment, and everybody turned out to hunt down the perpetrator of the foul deed. He was found on Wednesday, only a few miles from the scene of his dastardly act, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the infuriated citizens were prevented from lynching him upon the spot. He was taken, however, to Flemingsburg, and lodged in jail.

During the night the excitement increased and an armed mob surrounded the jail, took the black wretch and hung him on a convenient tree. They left him hanging there until yesterday morning, when his body was cut down and turned over to his friends. Our informant states that such an excitement prevails in the community as was never before known. The name of the negro we did not learn.

### POLITICAL.

Sylvester Mowry is stumping Arizona Territory against McCormack.

—Ex-Senator Conness wants to be appointed Collector of San Francisco.

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, denies the assertion that he is laboring to be elected to the United States Senate.

—Among the Republican candidates for Congress in Kansas are Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Lawrence; Judge Lowe, of Fort Scott; Colonel John Ritchie, of Topeka, and T. H. Walker, of Topeka.

—A letter from Raleigh, N. C., says that the Conservatives contemplate proceedings, on the inauguration of the new Legislature, for the impeachment of Governor Holden. They state that they have abundant testimony to secure his removal from office.

—The Baltimore American says: "J. Glancy Jones, late of Pennsylvania, now living near Dover, in the State of Delaware, is understood to be a willing candidate for Senator, to succeed Willard Saulsbury, whose term expires March 4, 1871—provided the Democrats carry the election this year."

—Only one Republican paper in the Twenty-third Congressional District of New York supports the claims of McCarthy for the renomination to Congress.

—The following names have been mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from North Carolina: Ex-Governor Vance, Robert H. Cowan, Bedford Brown, Robert Strange, O. P. Meares, A. S. Merriman, A. J. Dargan, M. W. Ransom, R. B. Gilliam, and Hon. F. E. Shober. The disabilities of the five gentlemen last named have been removed. The others are ineligible.

—The Democratic Congressional Committee has commenced issuing campaign documents. Fifteen have already appeared. They treat of the tariff, the debt, railroad land grants, government expenditures, the naturalization laws, and Congressional investigations.

—The Charleston Courier (Conservative) is very severe upon Mr. Orr and his letter. It says that "he has torn off his mask; that he is a candidate for United States Senator; that his influence is gone, and that he has betrayed his native State."


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Argument of Facts.—With the consent of the parties concerned, the following facts are made public: On the 3d of October last, Levi M. Philips, civil engineer, residing in Harlem, was suffering from an obstinate and severe bilious affection, accompanied by great bodily weakness and utter loss of appetite. … [illegible] … Mr. Philips and his friend are at all times ready to confirm.

Another Mystery Solved.—Chemists being unable to discover the ingredients in fragrant Sozodont, which removes all stains from the teeth and imparts such a peculiar redness of the gums, the public are here informed that it is a preparation from the bark of the Quillaya Saponaria, or Soap Tree of Chili, imported for the first time into this country for this special purpose. Such is the purifying and innocuous effect of this rare botanical agent, that it removes discoloration from the most fragile textile fabrics without injuring a single thread.

Save and mend the pieces, use "Spalding's Glue."

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. … Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Fire and Burglar Safes, of all sizes, for sale at Harris' Manufactory, 60 and 62 South Canal-st.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. … at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.


## MARRIED.

GORDON—NOTTINGHAM—In this city, August 25, by Rev. O. T. Walker, pastor of the North Baptist Church, Mr. Lewis Gordon and Mrs. Lydia Nottingham, both of Chicago.

## DIED.

SMITH—In this city, August 25, William R. Smith, aged 21, son of Adam and Nancy F. Smith.

Funeral from the residence of his father, 666 Wabash-av., Saturday, August 27, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

RAMSEY—On Thursday, August 18, at the residence of his Grandpa Ramsey, in Edwards County, Ill., Mertin Aiken Ramsey, only child of James and Lizzie Ramsey, of Chicago, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 19 days.

MERRICK—Willie H., infant son of L. C. and Laura Merrick, aged 6 months.


## AMUSEMENTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Grand Matinee this Afternoon,

And to-night last performance of the bill for this week. Last performance of the great burlesque,

SOMNAMBULA.

CHALLENGE DOUBLE JIG. WHO STOLE DAT PISTOL? O'HOOLIGAN'S SHUFFLE.

Grand Vocal Duet, LARBOARD WATCH, &c., &c. Everything funny, sparkling, and refined.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN … Proprietor and Manager.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

This, Saturday, Aug. 27, Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock, positively LAST PERFORMANCE of Charles Reade's thrilling drama,

COURIER OF LYONS,

And Burnand's musical burlesque of

BLACK-EYED SE-USAN;

OR, THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

Monday, Robertson's comedy, SOCIETY. Monday Matinee, CAMILLE. Admission to Matinee 50 cts.; Reserved Seats 50 cts.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES, MATINEE AND NIGHT.

This (Saturday) evening, Aug. 27, the great comedian, Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE, in TWO DELIGHTFUL COMEDIES,

The Militia Major, and Waddy the Fat Boy.

First Clark Matinee this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. The charming comedy,

A WIDOW HUNT.

Mr. CLARKE as the Militia Major … DeBoots.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1870, and EVERY EVENING until further notice,

HARRY BECKETT'S

British Blonde Burlesque Troupe

IN

LUNA.

GRAND LUNA MATINEE Saturday, at 2 p. m. Monday, Aug. 29—FORTY THIEVES.

FARWELL HALL.

HAGAR.

A Beautiful statue, representing Hagar as she appeared in the Desert, by

Miss EDMONIA LEWIS

The young and gifted Colored Sculptor, of ROME, Italy.

Commencing MONDAY, August 29.

On exhibition from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29,

Free Private Lectures to Gentlemen

On the ORIGIN OF LIFE, &c., by Dr. PAYNE, Anthropological Author.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

On the Lake, from Clark-st. bridge, by the steamer SARAH VAN EPS, for the Crib, at 11 and 3. On Saturdays and Sundays for Hyde Park, at 2 p. m. … [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

M. DEGROASE, CLAIRVOYANT, NATURAL healer, and seer … [illegible]

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT, NO. 343 North Franklin-st. … [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BREWERY TUBS AND FIXTURES, very cheap. … [illegible]

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES. … [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

A REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

Consisting of elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Whatnots, Mirrors, … [illegible] … SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Horse, Top Buggy, and Harness,

Sold without fault, as the party is going East.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, Safes, Billiard Table, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 47, 7 and 11 Randolph-st.

Closing Sale of

ORIGINAL OWNERS-PROPERTY,

At WOODLAWN, HYDE PARK.

Elegant Residence Lots—Quarter-Acre Tracts,

In Robertson's Subdivision; fronting north on Sixty-third-st., and east on Hyde Park-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 29, 1870.

ALSO,

At the same time, some INSIDE PROPERTY will be offered, at the Real Estate Rooms,

163 & 165 Dearborn-st.,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

CONSTABLE'S SALE of good Household Furniture, two Cook Stoves, Crockery, Glass, &c., two Horses, &c., at Auction, corner of Canal and Randolph-sts., this day … EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 161 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

[illegible]


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# FOREIGN.

## The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

## Progress of the Crown Prince's Army as Reported from Paris.

## Prussian Account of the Situation at Metz.

## French Account of MacMahon's Strategical Movements.

## Continued Preparations in Paris in Anticipation of a Close Siege.

## Proclamation of the Crown Prince to the People of France.

## Reported Open Rupture Between General Trochu and the Government.

AT THE FRONT.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—On Tuesday evening the headquarters of the Prussian army were at Bar-le-Duc. The advance had reached a point about midway between Chalons and Epernay. The march on Paris was to be conducted leisurely by the Prussians, as no further opposition was anticipated.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The King and Crown Prince are moving on the city, by way of the Marne and Aube. They commit fearful pillage and unheard of outrages, as they move along.

PARIS, Aug. 26—Midnight.—The following news is made public, at the office of the Minister of the Interior:

The Prussians are passing through Nancy, going toward Chalons. The siege of Toul has been abandoned, owing to the vigorous resistance of the garrison. … [illegible]

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

[illegible]

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France, wherein he says: "Prussia makes war against the Emperor, and not against the people of France. The people have nothing whatever to fear." … [illegible]

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FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 27.— … [illegible]